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VOL. XXIII NO. 168 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

While Statesmen Discuss, 'Il Duce' Acts!

Fresh Mobilisation Outburst

15,000 Specialists Called Up For Immediate Service

FOUR DEMANDS MADE OF ABYSSINIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, July 15.

The news of Italy's fresh military measures is published in huge type in the front pages of papers which to-day have taken even a more determined attitude.

"While the Chancelleries of Europe ceaselessly discuss the judicial interpretation and the possible political adjustment of the so-called Abyssinian question, Signor Mussolinj acts," says the "Lavoro Fascista."

The paper "Signor Mussolini who is master of the political strategy points out the only road that can be followed to safeguard Italy's rights and to make her master of her future."

Situation "Hopeless.

GENEVA, July 15.

The latest development in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute is the submission by Italians of four demands:

Frontier rectification, economic concessions, railway between Eritrea and Somaliland and the appointment of Italian advisers in Ethiopian departments on British analogy in Egypt.

London-Paris-Rome Talks

Private talks on this basis are proceeding between London, Paris and Rome but the situation is regarded almost hopeless for, though the first two points present little difficulty, Ethiopia is resolutely opposed to any protective zones on either side of the proposed railway and is adamant on the question of advisers.—Reuter.

FRESH OUTBURST OF 'IL DUCE'

ROME, July 15

Owing to the increased momentum of the Abyssinian military preparations, says a Communique Signor Mussolini has decided on a fresh outburst of mobilisation measures. The Sila division has been called up and also the replacement division designated Sila two and fifth new Blackshirt Division called "First of

TEST MATCH ON PAGE 7

February" these represent a total of 55,000 of which half are for foreign service. It is estimated that 15,000 specialists in engineering, motor and air services have been called up and other contingents warned to be ready for service.

Ten submarines are being immediately constructed for simultaneous launching early in 1936.—Reuter.

ABYSSINIAN PREPARATIONS

NEW YORK, July 15.

The Emperor of Abyssinia is preparing for war for the past six years according to his cousin Princess Heshla Tamanya who is studying here. Among the carefully prepared measures to resist the Italian attack are munitions stored in mountain caches while tunnels and dugouts honeycomb the mountains for easy cover against aerial bombardment.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH ARMS FOR ABYSSINIA

License Question Still Under Consideration

LONDON, July 15.

No licences for the export of arms to Abyssinia were refused during the last three months said Lt.-Col. Colville replying to Capt. Waterhouse in the House of Commons. Only two applications had been received and these were still under consideration.—Reuter's Special.

OUT TO RESCUE RAILWAY FINANCES

Confidential Proceedings Of Simla Conference

SIMLA, July 15

The continued fall on railway earnings has been the source of great anxiety to the Government of India who feel that some measures should be taken immediately to arrest this increasing depreciation.

With this end in view all Railway Agents have been called to Simla and they met this morning in a conference which was attended by Choudhuri Zafarulla Khan, Railway Member, Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner and the Finance Department was represented by Sir James Grigg himself and Mr. Tallents, Financial Secretary.

The proceedings of the meeting are strictly confidential. It is expected that the conference will terminate to-day.—United Press.

BENGALI GIRL ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Special Police raided a house this morning in North Calcutta and arrested Miss Kamala Mukherjee, an ex-student of the Brahmo Girls' School, in connection wtih terrorist activities.

In course of the search the police are reported to have seized some incriminating documents.

Six other places in North and Central Calcutta were also searched and three youngmen taken to the Intelligence Branch Headquarters for examination.—United Press.

Seventh No-Confidence Motion!

MEERUT, July 15.

For the seventh time a no-confidence motion has been sent against Mr. Aijazhussain, Chairman, Meerut Municipal Board which has been signed by 11 members.

The previous motions were either withdrawn or rendered nugatory.—United Press.

TONGA DRIVERS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Alleged Highhandedness Of Delhi Traffic Police

NEW DELHI, July 15

Nearly 2,000 tonga drivers have gone on strike this morning as a protest against the alleged highhandedness of the traffic police. The strikers allege that they were arrested by police without any ostensible cause.

Parties of the strikers are going round the city to bring into their fold the few tongas that are still plying. The police also are patrolling the city, preventing any intimidation.—United Press.

INDIA IN HIS 'NEW DEAL'

Immense Possibilities Inside Empire, Says Lloyd George

LONDON, July 15.

Vast proposals for national reconstruction are contained in Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal" memorandum recently submitted to the Cabinet. The main features are a prosperity loan of 250 millions sterling for productive public works during the next two years; the formation of a national development board to survey industrial, agricultural and financial resources and plan economic progress; the financial assistance for the development of overseas markets; the cabinet to consist of the Prime Minister and four or five Ministers without departmental duties; Bank of England to be placed under the control of a board representing financial, industrial and commercial interests of the nation.

Mr. Lloyd George advocates the abolition of quotas after the expiry of the Ottawa agreements but urges tariff protection for British agriculture with effective measures to prevent dumping whether from abroad or from the dominions. He emphasises the immense possibilities inside the Empire in partly developed countries like India and the colonies as also the unlimited room for expansion in international trade in Russia and China.—Reuter.

SURPRISE FOR BRITISH LEGION

BERLIN, July 15.

The British Legion who departed from London on July 13, were enthusiastically welcomed by the German veterans on their arrival yesterday and laid a wreath at Flanders poppies at the tomb of Germany's unknown warrior this morning.

The Reichswehr officers in brilliant uniforms and high Nazi officials accompanied the Legion through streets lined by crowds.

Afterwards a surprise item, not on the programme, was when Legionaries visited Herr Hitler.

The British Legionaries visit to Herr Hitler lasted 100 minutes during which they were filmed with him in the garden of the Chancellery. Maj. Featherston Godley, the head of the delegation, declined to disclose the nature of the conversation. Prior to the interview the Legionaries banquetted at the Kaiserhof Hotel presided over by Herr Oberlindober, Chief of the War Victims Association. Von Ribbentrop was present and spoke to the guests.—Reuter's Special.

IN AID OF QUETTA FUND

The Crown Talkies will give a benefit show of the picture "Selima" at 8 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), in aid of the Quetta earthquake relief fund.

The whole proceeds of this show will be forwarded to the funds of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee.

ARMED FORCE FOR VILLAGE

Sequel To Alleged Assault On Police Officers & Constables

RAJSHAHI, July 15

A sub-Inspector of police and two constables of Puthia Thana were assaulted, injured and kept confined by villagers at Kuhar where the police party had proceeded to investigate a case.

The villagers are alleged to have remonstrated with the party and attacked them. Members of both sides are reported to have been wounded in the scuffle.

The Superintendent of Police visited the spot last night.

Armed force is stationed in the village.—A. P.

AMENITIES FOR AIR PASSENGERS

Hotels & Buildings Project In Outskirts Of Bamrauli

ALLAHABAD, July 15

The United Press understands that a company is being floated in London with a view to acquire land in the outskirts of Bamrauli Aerodrome, Allahabad for purposes of constructing hotels and buildings to provide amenities to passengers and pilos travelling by air.

It will be a big business concern and in view of Bamrauli's importance as one of the biggest aerodromes in India and its increasing traffic by Air the venture is likely to be a successful one.—United Press.

PEASANTS' CONGRESS

Socialist Party Plans For All India Kisan Organisation

ALLAHABAD, July 15

It is understood that the Congress Socialists are on a move for the formation of a new organisation called the All India Kisan Congress, similar to the All India Trade Union Congress.—United Press.

"NAVAYUG PRESS" SECURITY FORFEITURE

High Court Upholds Govt. Order

LAHORE, July 15.

The Full Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Mr. Addision the Acting Chief Justice and Justices Monroe and Din Mohammad, heard the petition filed by Mr. Bhimsen Vidyalankar, the keeper of "Navayug Press" against the forfeiture of the security money Rs. 500 for publishing the photos of Bandavairagi Rajpal and certain articles, upheld the Government order and rejected the petition.—United Press.

INDIA LOAN ALLOTMENTS

LONDON, July 15.

Applicants for India loan over £500 received 14 per cent and under £500 sterling nil.—Reuter's Special.

SAXENA UNDETERRED BY BENGAL BAN

Says Work Of Inquiry Committee Will Be Carried On

CALCUTTA, July 15.

On the eve of his departure for Allahabad, Mr. Saxena issued the following statement:

"After correspondence I had with the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government I was not surprised at what has happened. In view of the present attitude of the Government, I know that difficulties of carrying the task of the Committee will be increased and would entail more time and effort.

But still the Committee will not be deterred from carrying the work entrusted to it, as best as possible. I am thankful to all my friends who have been co-operating with the Committee under such trying conditions."—United Press.

GOVT. EXPLAINS ACTION AGAINST SAXENA

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Chief Secretary replying to Mr. Saksena's letter stated that enquiries of the kind that Mr. Saksena contemplated could only have an adverse effect on the situation and the Magistrates of the districts concerned, therefore, would not permit Mr. Saksena to enter their jurisdiction for the purpose he had in view.

On his representation that there are detenus whose cases require immediate consideration the Chief Secretary is understood to have asked Mr. Saksena to forward these cases to him. Mr. Saksena intends to do on searching Lucknow.—A.P.

ASKED TO GO BACK

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., was advised this morning by the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government not to proceed to the districts of Midnapore, Barisal, Dacca, Faridpur and Chittagong. Mr. Saxena has, therefore, decided to go to Lucknow.

Interviewed he said he wanted to tour the above districts simply to verify the statements they had obtained and also see things for himself. At Lucknow he would sift the evidence already received in response to the questionnaire sent by his committee of Assembly members which meets at Simla a few days before the ensuing session of the Assembly.—A. P.

HOW RELAXATION OF DETENTION WORKS

Bengal Governor Gives Statistics

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In connection with Bengal Governor's recent statement at Dacca police parade concerning Government action with regard to the relaxation of restrictions imposed on detenus, the Associated Press learns that of the persons detained or restricted nearly 800 have so far sent to village domicile (majority from detention camps), 175 sent to home domicile, nearly 250 set free subject to reporting themselves to police and about 100 released unconditionally.

During the last four months 34 have been released on money bonds.—A. P.

Women Win Battle In Bombay Council

DESAI BEATS HASTY RETREAT

Springs Surprise On House By Refusing To Move Bill For The Present

Hundred women in public galleries in the Bombay Legislative Council joined in the thunderous cheers which greeted Mr. H. R. Desai as he announced that he was not moving his Bill relating to the Law of adoption by Hindu widow of a joint family at this stage.

Shop Employees

The House then took up consideration of non-official Bills. Mr. Bakhale's Bill about the working conditions in shops and for protection of their employees passed its first reading and will be circulated for public opinion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, July 15.

Amidst scenes of excitement the Bombay Legislative Council began its sitting to-day. Mr. Desai (Dharwar) was expected to move his Adoption Bill for reference to the Select Committee and so over a hundred ladies from various parts of the presidency had flocked the visitors and president's galleries, in which, due to the multi-coloured salaries of the ladies looked like a rainbow. Among those present were Rani Rajwade, Dr. Malinibai Sukhthankar, Miss Rustomjee Doctor, Mrs. Kamalabai Despande, Dr. Krishnabai Khadye and Mrs. Hamid Ali. Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pundit a member of the Council of State, was also present. The gallaries were packed to their utmost capacity.

WOMEN IN LOBBIES.

Mr. Desai, whose Bill has evoked deep unrest among women, was conspicuous by his presence to-day after his last week's absence. He looked mightily impressed by the opposition to his Bill from women as he haltingly loitered in the lobby, while ladies were busy canvassing opposition for the Bill among members. Sir Ali Mahomedan Khan Dehlavi took the chair at two and interpellations began.

The Excise Minister, Diwan Bahadur Kambli, came in for a good amount of heckling at the hands of Messrs. Karbhari, Gokhale and Kale over the question of auctioning toddy booths to pensioners of the Excise Department.

After interpellations, before the Council turned to the business of the day, viz., consideration of unofficial Bills, Mr. R. R. Bakhale begged leave of the Chair to tender applications protesting against Mr. Desai's Bill signed by about 3,300 women in the Presidency.

Mr. Desai rising on a point of order asked what guarantee was there that all signatures were genuine and real.

The President, however, allowed the applications to be submitted.

SURPRISE FOR HOUSE

After Mr. Bakhale had tendered the big bundle of these applications, Mr. Desai surprised the House by stating that he wished not to move his Bill for reference to the Select Committee (cheers and applause).

Rao Bahadur Bole inquired how long the mover of the Bill intended to keep this sword hanging over the heads of women (laughter) to which Mr. Desai seemed to have no reply.

The sensation of the day having been thus summarily dismissed, the House turned to the consideration of other non-official Bills. Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved his Bill amending the Bombay City Municipalities Act to remove the unequal treatment meeted out therein to the work done by contract and executed by order.

Government opposed the Bill which was rejected at first reading almost immediately.

PLIGHT OF SHOP EMPLOYEES

Mr. Bakhale next moved the Bill for prohibiting employment of children and limiting hours of work of young persons in shops and providing for their early closing. The Bill is calculated to regulate conditions of employment of persons working in shops and securing for them periodical leisure. It also aims to put some time limit for working of shops.

Mr. Bakhale moving the first reading of the Bill said that the Legislation was intended for workers in shops, Hotels and Restaurants where working hours were neither limited nor fixed. He maintained that this endangered the health of those workers who did not get requisite rest. They did not get even enough holidays. Provisions like those contained in the Bill existed in the British Legislations. Mr. Bakhale declared his intention to move for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion after passing the first reading.

Messrs. Saklatwalla, Bole, Bullock and Tairsee welcomed the Bill and supported the first reading.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES

Mr Gennings who was sworn in to-day, expressing his opinion on the Bill from the administrative point of view said that the first part of the Bill was unimportant. He also maintained that fixing the closing hour for shops was impracticable.

Mr. Gokhale said that the Bill, though wide in scope, deserved commendation.

Rao Bahadur Aswale supported the principle of the Bill, but expressed dissatisfaction at the details. Messrs. Gazdar, Abdul Aziz, Dr. Solanki, Mr. Syed Munawar, and Rao Saheb Kulkarni supported the first reading.

After Mr. Bakhale had replied to the debate the House adjourned for tea.

PREMATURE MEASURE!

The Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Turner, expressed Government views on Mr. Bakhale's bill when the House met after the tea recess. He opined that such a matter rested solely with the local authorities and further doubted if the Bombay Corporation would welcome it. He thought the measure was premature and would only result in raising the cost of living and enhancement in the prices of goods.

Concluding the Home Member said the Government had no objection to passing the first reading of the Bill and its being circulated for eliciting public opinion, provided it was clearly understood that the Government was not bound to support this Bill further.

The Bill then passed the first reading without dissent and also the motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion for a period of six months.

Mr. Greville Bullocke next moved the Bill amending the Bombay

(Continued on page 8.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable remarriageable girl with fair complexion, middle stature, robust in health and from rich high class Hindu family without any living issue for a Government promising officer aged nearly 40 with an income of about 2,000 rupees. Please apply to Block No. 5, Haji Ibrahim Buildings, Station Road, Ahmednagar. (4485).

Wanted—Very fair and pretty girl for a young Barrister, bachelor, belonging to highly respectable and rich Bisa Aggarwal family. Write to No. 4495 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Canvassers, Agents, Chief Agents, Branch Manager for principal towns. Districts, throughout India, for selling piecegoods, mill-stores, petroleum products, motor accessories, sundries. Salary, commission, office allowance allowed according to business guarantee. Apply Box No. 4135, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Teachers—One Graduate with (Hons. in Marathi and Sanskrit)—One Graduate with Hons. in English—One qualified Drawing Teacher. Apply immediately—Principal, Sheth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. (1383).

Wanted Manager, Agency Manager, Secretary and Cashier for an Insurance Company. Pay Rs. 75/- to Rs. 300/- Applications only on prescribed forms considered for forms etc., apply Post Box, 31, Lahore. (4486)

Wanted temporarily for a patient in Ahmedabad a qualified hospital trained Nurse. Salary Rs. 200 per month with free furnished quarters. Apply personally on the 16th or 17th between 3 and 10 a.m. to Dr. Tankaria, Top floor, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. (1380).

Wanted:—Lecturers in Pathology, Medicine, and Surgery, of British qualifications for the Ludhiana Medical School (for men), Ludhiana, to join on first May, 1936. For terms refer to the Principal. Only experienced hands with special qualification need apply. (4516).

Wanted.—Engineers, S. D. O.'s and Overseers to secure easily Diploma of M. I. C. E. and A. M. I. C. E' Apply to Consulting Engineer, Paharganj, Delhi. (4421)

Wanted an Accountant with knowledge of Typewriting and Commercial Correspondence. Apply with testimonials and the pay expected. Knowledge of Kanarese is essential. Apply Box No. 4124. "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted a thoroughly experienced Compositor to work on English and Gujarati types in Printing Press, outside India. Apply with testimonials immediately to Box No. 4514, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4508).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand-Typewriting (Complete). For Rs. 20 only and Accountancy for Rs. 35. Easy instalments for poor. Apply:—Shri Radha Mukund Institute, Gordhandas Khatau Building, Girgaon, Bombay.)4532).

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4460).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Twelve Monthly Eighteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 200-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4122).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Opening New Depots—Applications will be now considered for the appointment of Depot Agents in unrepresented areas for the sale of Carrons Teas. Decent commission and fixed shop rent paid. Only respectful merchants, shop keepers or retired officers of influence interested in business need apply. Investment against stocks Rs. 500. Apply stating references and experience. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras. (4133)

Wanted energetic, influential and experienced gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as organisers, agents and special agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Please write stating previous experience to:—N. K. Bhartiya and Sons, Managing Agents, P. B. No. 42, Cawnpore. (4461).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wireless and Cinema Magazines, Newspapers, Stamp Albums, Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases, Stationery, School Exercise Books, Pictures, Frames, Old Magazines. Ans. 4. KING CO., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4134)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 25642 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 75508/12 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Mohamed Saied Nadvi, Deceased, has been Lost, Mislaid or Destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 13th day of July, 1935.

1382.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 159 of 1935.

Messrs. KIRTILAL PREMCHAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RASIK CHUNILAL ... Defendant.

To,

RASIK CHUNILAL, Esq.

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you in this Hon'ble Court for recovery of the sums of Rs. 1,130 and Rs. 1,053 and interest thereon. The hearing of the suit is fixed at 11 a.m. on 31st July, 1935, and you are hereby required to appear at the time and place aforesaid. In default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1935.

RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

Address:
Sailor Building,
373, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

1381.

Auction Sales

On SUNDAY, 21st at 3-30 p.m. in our AUCTION HALL, at Dadar, Naigaum Cross Road, Household Furniture, Singer Sewing machine, table and ceiling fans, glass and wood panel, partition, etc. Property on view.

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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvement) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th July, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 140E; 143AA; Case No.:—194; Dharvi Road near Sion Station.

Building Street Nos. 229A; 230; Case Nos.:—33; 34; Naigaum Village.

MENESSE & CO.

2 st. 7 lbs. GONE IN FIVE MONTHS

She Couldn't Believe the Weighing Machine.

NO DIETING—NO EXERCISES—JUST KRUSCHEN DAILY

When she first weighed herself, a few months after commencing to take Kruschen Salts, this woman could not believe her eyes. She weighed herself on another machine, to make sure there was no mistake! It was quite true—she had lost two stones. And in a month's time she had reduced herself by a further seven pounds.

Here is the history of the case, written by the woman herself:—

"I think the enclosed weight cards will interest you very much. You will note that there are two cards for November 9th, the reason being that I did not believe the first machine, so got weighed on another. There is only one reason for such splendid results—no dieting, no exercises—just Kruschen daily. Please return the cards. I am rather proud of them—2 stone 7 lbs. gone in five months!"—E.A.

CARDS.

22nd June	13 st. 8 lbs.
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Kruschen contains the six mineral salts, proportionately balanced, which are found in the waters of those famous European Spas used by generations of fat people to reduce weight.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Indian Insurance Must Be Protected

LIFE OFFICES' APPEAL TO GOVT.

"No New Non-Indian Companies Must Be Permitted For Next 20 Years"

The Indian Life Assurance Offices Association have addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, regarding Insurance legislation:—

The Committee welcome your assurance that the Commercial community will be given ample opportunity to express their views before any Bill on the subject is introduced in the Indian Legislature. Our Committee however would impress upon you the necessity of consulting Indian Insurance Offices in the matter and also of appointing a Committee of Enquiry with adequate representation of insurance interests, to examine the proposals of the Officer on Special Duty, in the light of evidence of all interested parties taken by them and to formulate their own proposals to be submitted to the Government of India. These proposals should be published for public criticism before the Bill is drafted. This method would guarantee a thorough revision of the law on the subject as patch work amendments would be of no avail at this juncture. Our Committee would further submit that two representatives of Indian Insurance interests of whom, at least, one must represent Life Insurance interests should be nominated to the Assembly when the Bill is under consideration.

With a view that the Officer on Special Duty may have the views of our Association before him while formulating his proposals our Committee submit the following suggestions. In forwarding these, the Committee have twofold considerations, viz.

(i) To protect the interests of the Policyholders and the Shareholders of Indian Insurance Companies by consolidating the business that is already in existence and by providing proper supervision over the business of Insurance Companies.

(ii) To protect the Indian Insurance Companies:

(a) From the effects of uneconomic competition from Non-Indian Insurance Companies in India which hampers the growth of Indian Insurance Companies.

(b) From the operations of inadequately financed and indiscriminately floated new Insurance Companies

A NEW BILL.

Our Association is composed of Indian Life Offices only and our suggestions would naturally be confined to Life Insurance business in India. Our Committee all the same submit that instead of amending the present Act, the Government should repeal it and introduce a new comprehensive Bill covering all forms of insurance business in India such as Life, Fire, Marine, Motor Car, Personal Accident, Employers Liability, Fidelity Guarantee, Cattle Insurance, etc. The Bill should also cover the operations of Non-Indian Companies working in India including the operations of Lloyds and other similar bodies of underwriters. The importance of such a Bill is obvious and therefore the Committee do not propose to enter into a lengthy discussion about the same.

PROTECTION TO INDIGENOUS COMPANIES.

Our Committee strongly feel that adequate protection should be given to indigenous insurance Companies. As matters stand today it is open to any Non-Indian Company to come to India and commence business. Such Companies make the natural expansion and growth of Indian Companies very difficult by uneconomic competition in the insurance field. Strict restrictions should be placed against such Companies entering and operating in India There are a number of instances in which Non-Indian Companies have taken away some of the trained productive workers of the Indian Companies by offering them exorbitant terms and thereby upsetting the organisations of these Companies.

The Government have already admitted and conceded the principle of protection in several industries, and as Insurance in India to-day offers an open field to all comers, the extension of protection to Indian Insurance Companies is not only urgent but paramount, if Indian Insurance is to be saved from being exploited by foreign Insurance Companies. Several countries both in the East and in the West have rightly given protection to their national insurance institutions, and it is but right that the Indian Government should do likewise.

In view of the large number of Non-Indian Insurance Companies already operating in India, our Committee would strongly urge that no new Non-Indian Companies be permitted to enter the Indian field for at least the next twenty years.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Our Committee submit that some sort of Government control over the working of Life Insurance Companies in India both Indian as well as Non-Indian is necessary

Our Committee further submit that the working of the Non-Indian Insurance Companies in India should also be controlled together with that of the Indian Companies. For the purposes of control and supervision, our Committee submit that there should be a separate independent department of insurance in charge of a responsible Indian Officer with powers effectively to control and superintend insurance business in India done by Indian as well as Non-Indian Companies. This department shall work under the guidance of an Insurance Board composed of a majority of non-officials. Our Committee are gravely concerned with the fact that, at present, Non-Indian Companies working in India have neither to take any license for their operations nor have they to deposit any amount with the Government for accepting insurance in India, nor have they to invest and keep invested in India any of their assets with a view to keep the Indian Policy Holders properly secured. Our Committee recommend that the Act should be so framed as to make it obligatory on them to do so.

Our Committee would now submit certain specific suggestions for incorporation in the new Insurance Act, with a view to protect the interests of the policyholders in India.

DEPOSITS.

Every insurance company in India whether, Indian or Non-Indian as a condition of commencing business, should be made to deposit and keep deposited with the Government of India, in respect of each separate class of insurance business, a certain amount. For Life Insurance our Committee suggest that every Company doing Life Insurance business should be required, before being allowed to commence business, to deposit and keep deposited, with the Controller of Currency, Government Securities of the Market Value of Rs. 2,00,000 at the date of deposit.

These deposits would give greater security to the policy holders. They would also place new floatations on sound footing from the very commencement, which is absolutely necessary having regard to the existing high cost of securing and maintaining business.

Our Committee, in order to further safeguard the interests of the policyholders, would suggest that insurance companies incorporated out of India, and transacting life insurance business in India should be required to keep in deposit in India an amount sufficient to meet their liabilities under all policies issued in India ascertained according to their latest valuation report.

Our Committee would further suggest that all Indian Companies should be statutorily required to invest at least 50 per cent of their assets, in securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act

RETURNS.

Our Committee feel that the interests of the public will be safeguarded if the Insurance Bill provided for detailed statutory returns from all Insurance Companies and for publicity of the same at an early date. Regarding the statements to be filed by Non-Indian Insurance Companies working in India it should be made obligatory on them to file with the Government such returns as would correctly present their financial position with all the detailed information regarding their business in India, including the cost of new business as well as the total cost of business in India, as required from Indian Insurance Companies. In order that the public may be able to compare the returns of all companies, our Committee feel that the financial year of all companies should close on the same date say 31st December or 31st March. Our Committee further feel that the publication of the Government Blue Book embodying returns from Insurance Companies should be as early as possible and the date should be fixed under the Act. Our Committee would suggest that the Blue Book should be published within nine months of the date fixed for the closing of the financial year of Companies. If the publication of the Blue Book is delayed it would very likely fail to serve the very object of its publication.

INDIAN STATES.

Under the proposed Government of India Act, Federal Legislation will have application to British India as well as Indian States. Our Committee therefore suggest that Insurance companies coming under the scope of the Bill shall have free scope and liberty for underwriting insurance business in British India as well as in the Indian States and the Indian State administration should be precluded from enacting any laws which would prejudice the working of these insurance companies in the State areas. The Government of India should protect the working of Insurance Companies established in British India, in Indian States areas.

The question of rebating of remuneration by Agents has become very serious. One of the methods adopted for counteracting the evil is the licensing of Agents. If agents were to be licensed the immediate effect will be that the standard of conduct among the agents will become appreciably higher than it is to-day. The disciplinary control over agents will become very easy and the public would have less cause of complaint against any misrepresentation by agents. Once a large body of expert agents is created by this method of licensing it will become easy for the insurance Companies to minimise the cost of new business production.

INCOME TAX.

The present system of assessing the Life Insurance Companies on the surplus disclosed in the Valuation is extremely unfair and unjust and should be entirely changed. Life Insurance Companies should not be considered as a profit making business. It is only a sort of co-operative undertaking where members contribute a certain amount which sometimes is found to be in excess of the actual requirements, which excess is returned to them in the form of bonus. No doubt a certain portion is paid as Dividend to the Shareholders, but leaving this aside the rest is merely a refund of excess paid by the contributories We therefore consider that only that portion of the divisible surplus that is set apart for distribution to the shareholders as, dividend on their capital should be assessed to Income Tax.

The recommendations made are for safeguarding the interest of Indian Insurance and the Indian public as also for the internal regulation of the business of Indian Life Assurance Offices, and the adoption of the measures suggested is earnestly requested. The indiscriminate floatation of inadequately financed new companies, the evil of rebating, the difficulties experienced in registering assignments of policies and in payment of claims in relation to the existing laws of inheritance and limitation, and last but not least, the method of assessing income tax all need careful consideration and revision.

The above can only be done by a Committee of Inquiry which should be empowered to go into each question minutely in consultation with commercial and insurance interests, to be able to make correct recommendations to the Government of India to enable it to thoroughly overhaul and recast the Insurance Act which has been long over due.

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x Argun ,,	24th July	28th ,,
Atlantic ,,	19th Aug.	.....

*Departure after return from Karachi
xDeparture after return from Persian Gulf.

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INTRUDER'S FATAL FALL

Tragedy Follows Entry Into Neighbour's Room By Youth

BOMBAY, Monday.

A youthful midnight intruder into the residence of Harilal Vallabhdas, at Keeka Kushal's building, New Modikhana, jumped from the fourth floor of the building at 1-30 on Sunday morning while trying to evade detection, and received fatal injuries.

Nanoo Jivram, the victim of this fatal mishap, was the son of an astrologer who was living in the same building where the accident happened. He was employed in the Cinema Bulletin Press at Girgaum Back Road.

At the inquest held on the body to-day, Godavaribai, wife of Harilal Vallabhdas, related the story of the fall.

"On Saturday night I saw the deceased sleeping in the passage between his room and ours," she said. "After midnight I heard one of my children crying and woke up. Suddenly I noticed a face in our kitchen. I raised an alarm. My neighbours came up. Soon after people from the ground cried out that some one had fallen."

Jeevram Harakji, the father of Nanoo, stated that on hearing cries of "thief, thief," in the chawl at 1-30 on Sunday morning, he woke up and went out of his room.

Subsequently he was told that his son was lying unconscious in the sweeper's lane. He went down and saw Nanoo. "He was bleeding from his nose. He said to me that he had fallen down."

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "Death caused by accidental fall. The deceased had committed house trespass in a neighbour's room after midnight and when detected jumped down into the sweeper's lane."

A movement is on foot to erect a suitable memorial to the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Amraoti. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has promised to contribute some amount from the Tilak Trust Fund allotted to Berar.

"I WAS DOUBLED UP WITH PAIN."

Wouldn't you think that wonders had been worked if you had suffered two years of stomach trouble, despite even hospital treatment, and then found immediate relief from just one bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder? Yet this is what happened to Mr. W. C. H. in his own words:—

"I have been in hospital and X-rayed twice, having been a sufferer for two years, at times completely doubled up with pain. I was recommended by a friend to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and it has worked wonders. After taking the contents of one bottle I obtained great relief. In future I shall never be without it and shall highly recommend it to all stomach sufferers."

And if you suffer from stomach trouble of any sort you can get just the same relief as Mr. H., but do not risk an inferior substitute for the sake of a few annas; be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in tablet form.

NON-MEMBER LAYS BETS

Bogus Punter Gives Evidence In Trial Of Exchange Director

BOMBAY, Monday.

Details of the bets laid by a bogus punter with different members of the American Cotton Exchange were narrated at the resumed hearing of the case in which Chimanlal Purushottam, Managing Director of the American Cotton Exchange is charged with aiding and abetting in the keeping of a common gaming house.

Nasidas Jayakishandas, the owner of the building in which the Exchange is situated, said that the ring was improvised by the American Cotton Exchange, when they occupied the building. The Director of the Cotton Exchange approached witness and obtained permission to construct that ring. Chimanlal asked witness not to let out the rooms in that building to any one other than the members of the Exchange, with which he complied.

Cross-examined, witness said that the members of the Exchange who rented the different rooms were responsible to him directly.

Srinivas, one of the bogus Punters, then narrated how he laid several bets with different members of the Exchange. He laid nine bets altogether.

Witness was not a member of the Exchange. Neither was he holding a constituent's pass.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRAM CAR

Going Out To Look For Work Meets With Tragic Mishap

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was a fatal tram accident in the city this morning.

Savitribai Manadeo Kadam, a fifty-five year old woman, was knocked down and killed on the spot by a tram-car at about 7 a.m. while she was crossing Parel Road near the Lalbag tram station.

The tram-car was proceeding along Parel Road towards Supari-bag Road when the fatal accident happened.

The body was removed to the morgue.

It appears that the woman left her home early in the morning to look out for employment in a mill. A little later her son, Sitaram Mahadeo, received information that she had died in a tram accident. He repaired to the spot and identified the body.

The inquest on the body will be held to-morrow.

The Kalachowki Police are making enquiries.

ORDER ON SHAUKAT ALI INDEFINITELY EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Monday.

The prohibition order served recently on Maulana Shaukat Ali not to enter Karachi has to-day been extended for an indefinite period.

A large Army of ladies and gentlemen went about collecting funds for Quetta Relief in the streets of Bombay on Monday.

RUBBER TRUST FOR BOMBAY

Foreign Concern To Manufacture "Tyre And Tube" India

It is reliably learnt that arrangements are being made to start a Rubber Factory in India with a large Capital of probably fifty lakhs of rupees, with a view to meet India's requirements in rubber goods, namely solid tyres, tubes, sheets, etc.

According to Customs figures India is importing roughly two crores worth of rubber goods and the Factory which is about to be started, it is stated, will be able to supply the whole of India its demand.

BOMBAY SELECTED.

Bombay, in all probability, will be selected as the centre, where the factory will be started, in view of its very advantageous position. Skilled labour and raw materials are available in plenty. Bombay being the biggest port in India, sales arrangements too could easily be effected.

Above all electrical energy, which is required in large quantities for the preparation of rubber goods, is available at the cheapest rate in Bombay.

The Company, which is getting its capital from abroad, will be fully controlled by foreigners.

CONFIDENCE TRICK ON TRADESMAN

BOMBAY, Monday

The story of how a grocer was hoaxed into parting with Rs. 10 by a confidence trickster has led the police to believe that a warning to the trade would help to trace the culprit.

It appears that a middle aged Mohammedan called at the shop of Bhanji Mohanji and purchased 9 annas worth of ghee. He represented that he had a ten rupee note at his residence and asked the grocer to send his servant with the ghee and Rs. 9/7 along with him to his residence at Ghoga Street Fort.

The Grocer gave his servant Rs. 9/7 and instructed him to receive Rs. 10/ from the customer. On arriving at Ghoga Street, the Mohammedan took the servant into a building and told him to hand over the ghee to one Sunder living on the 2nd floor and meanwhile received from the servant Rs. 9/7.

He asked the servant to come down from the second floor after delivering the ghee to receive the Rs. 10/ note.

When the servant went upto the second floor he was unable to trace anyone of the name of Sunder residing there. So he came down to the first floor to meet the "customer" but he had by that time vanished.

After making inquiries from the neighbours the servant returned to the shop and told his master that the customer had disappeared with the Rs. 9/7/0 and all attempts to get any information about the missing man had proved futile.

A complaint was lodged at the Palton Road Police station, and inquiries are in progress. So far the culprit is at large.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES

Nine Arrested While Distributing Broadcast Leaflets.

BOMBAY, Monday.

While distributing American cotton broadcast leaflets and collecting crowds, nine persons were arrested on the Bora Bazar on Saturday night.

The police suspect them to be motor accessory thieves in the Fort area.

Babu Govind and eight others were remanded to custody at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

TODDY BOOTHS IN SUBURBS

Shops Fetch Bigger Prices Than Last Year

BOMBAY, Monday.

Great activity was witnessed to-day when the auction sale of toddy shop and booth licenses for the Bombay Suburban District for the year 1935-36 took place in the C. J. Hall. There are altogether 221 toddy booths and 17 shops to be disposed of.

There was keen bidding as is evidenced by the fact that a booth which fetched only Rs. 650 last year was sold for Rs. 1,325, while another in Danda was knocked off for Rs. 1,550, its price last year being Rs. 900.

By the evening 93 booths were disposed of, fetching Rs. 82,863 as against Rs. 64,385 last year. There are three more shops to be sold.

The auction will continue to-morrow, and if necessary on Wednesday also.

TOOK REBUKE TO HEART

BOMBAY, Monday.

The story of a woman, who, taking offence at being rebuked by her husband, was alleged to have taken opium, was narrated at the Mazagaon court to-day when the Kalachowkie police asked for the extension of the bail period of Anubai, wife of Dondhia.

The Magistrate granted the bail extension.

The prosecution case was this. On the 12th instant, the husband of Anubai, it was stated, rebuked her for being late with the mid-day meal. This rankled in her mind, so much so, that in the evening she went to the new market at Lalbaug and purchased one tola of opium. She ate some of it, it was stated, the same day. The next day, at about noon, when one of the boarders went into the room, he saw the woman about to eat some opium. He snatched it from her hand and later reported the matter to her husband. Subsequently Anubai started vomitting and the husband sent for the police.

Anubai was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

DARING DAYLIGHT STREET OUTRAGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A daring outrage on a woman was committed in one of the important thoroughfares of the city, in broad daylight this afternoon.

A woman, believed to be a Sindhi was walking along Churchgate Street, with her child by her side, towards the West End Watch Co at about two in the afternoon to-day. As she turned the corner of the street near "Svadeshi" and while proceeding towards the West End Watch Co., a Muslim, who was following her, is alleged to have given her a sudden smack on her face. When the culprit removed his hand, it is alleged there was a pair of spectacles in his hand.

A European gentleman working in the Telegraph Office who was walking in the same direction and a police Sergeant who happened to come there, arrested the man.

He was later marched to the Palton Road police station.

COMPANY MANAGER ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

James McVille Alder, Manager of the Mayfair Furnishing Company, was arrested this morning on a charge of selling the firm's furniture and misappropriating the proceeds.

The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court to-day and was ordered to be released on furnishing bail in the sum of Rs. 300.

CLEAN-UP IN Md. ALI ROAD

Encroachment Department Carry Out Big Operation On Footpaths

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was considerable excitement at Mohamed Ali Road this morning when the officers and staff of the Encroachment Department were engaged in removing all the obstacles and furniture that have littered the foot-paths in this thoroughfare for months past.

Large crowds followed the motor van in which the articles that were seized were carried away.

Although the police were present on the scene their assistance was not taken by the Encroachment officers as it was not needed.

FILM ACTOR AND ACTRESS IN STABBING CHARGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A sensational stabbing case occurred in the early hours of Sunday morning at Jer Mansion on the Vincent Road, Dadar.

A film actress, accompanied by an actor and some other persons, are alleged to have knocked at the door of another actor in the same building who was asleep.

After working him and stating that his employer at the Film City (Tardeo), wanted him urgently there, it is alleged they punched him on the jaw and stabbed him with a knife.

In applying for remand on bail of Rajkumari Bai Mehta and Gulam Kader, Sub-Inspector Manjrekar of the Bhoiwada Police, stated that at 2 a.m. on Sunday, the two accused, along with some others, knocked at the door of Gulam Nabi Bhatt, the complainant. He asked them who they were. The party are alleged to have stated that his employer wanted him urgently at the Film City.

When he opened the door, the second accused is alleged to have punched him on the jaw. The actress and others with her then, it is alleged, stabbed him.

The complainant was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital and the accused were arrested later.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, remanded them on bail for ten days when they were produced before him to-day.

BAR BENDERS' BIG HAUL

BOMBAY, Monday.

The latest report of the activity of the bar-benders comes from the Gamdevi Section, where on Thursday afternoon, one of the J. K. Buildings was broken into, the iron bar's of the windows bent, and the trunks ransacked.

This was all done within a few hours when Mrs. Saraswathibai Ramachandra, the occupant of the room, was away from home. On her return she discovered that gold ornaments and clothes, valued at Rs. 990, were stolen.

Two suspects, who were stated to have been loitering in the locality on the day, were arrested by the Gamdevi Police.

In applying for a remand of Shankar Laxman and Vasudev Ganpat, the Investigating Officer stated that the suspects were involved in a similar theft at Hughes Road.

The Girgaum Magistrate remanded them to-day for ten-days.

BITTEN BY SNAKE IN GRASS

Ramosi Meets Tragic End In Field At Kalachowki.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Medical examination of the body of Govinda Dada Ramosi, a Hindu, aged 30, who was found dead on Sunday morning at Tile Bunder, Kalachowki, ten paces away from his residence, revealed that the man had died of snake poisoning.

There were two tiny marks of poison fangs on the little left finger of the deceased.

The deceased had gone out to a field close to his residence at 5 a.m. to cut grass for the goat of his employer. As he did not turn up for a long time his wife sent their young son in quest of him.

The boy discovered his father lying cold and stiff on the grass with his sickle lying by his side.

The Chhindwara depressed classes at a recent meeting passed a resolution requesting the Government that since according to the decision of the Poona Pact, 20 seats were to be occupied by the representatives of the depressed classes in the C.P. and Berar Legislative Council, one representative should be chosen from each district in the C.P. and Berar to the Council.

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NEWSBOY DROWNED IN WELL

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, July 15.

A drowning tragedy occurred yesterday noon at Ghatkopar, when a news-boy by name Gangaram Ramji met with an accident while swimming in a well.

At an inquest later held on his body by sub-inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkopar police, a verdict of death by accidental drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The war on gambling goes apace.

Datto Vishram and nine others were arrested by the Kalachowkie police when they raided a room believed to be a gambling den on Saturday night. Gambling materials were also seized by the police.

The arrested persons were released on bail by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon police to-day.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS

Bill To Extend Period Of Detention Of Juveniles

The Bombay Government Gazette of July 13, gives the following statement of Objects and Reasons of the proposed Bombay Borstal School (Amendment) Act, 1935:—

Under section 6 of the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929, the minimum period for which an offender can be ordered to be detained in a Borstal School is two years. It frequently happens that Courts do not order detention for more than two years. To provide for adequate training of lads detained in Borstal Schools, it has been found that the period of detention should be sufficiently long and three years is considered to be the minimum adequate period for the purpose.

The Bill is intended to carry out this object.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

World Tennis Championships At Wimbledon

(By J. C. MAITRA).

INDIA'S SOLITARY FIGURES EARLY EXIT.

The Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament at Wimbledon proved once again in no unmistakable terms the superiority of Fred Perry, England's No. 1, over all the players in the world. The best talents of 21 countries had mustered strong at the World's fair to measure their relative strength with one another. India's name was missing from the lists with the exception of Women's Singles where Leila Row appeared as her sole representative. There were two others —Mrs. M. Stork and Miss M. A. Parrott—who were nominated by the A.I.L.T.A. But I cannot count them as they, being foreigners cannot be truly called India's representatives. Leila was unfortunate in being pitted against the brilliant left-handed British player, Miss E. M. Dearman, in the first round. I feel certain that her weak backhand caused her downfall, though I am told she put up a brave fight throughout the battle. There ended India's participation in the World's Championships.

HOW TO ATTAIN WORLD STANDARD.

I feel rather sad to think that the only game in which the whole civilized world takes a keen and active interest we are so backward. The A.I.L.T.A. is doing splendid work in stimulating interest in the game throughout the country by arranging visits of prominent foreign teams and players, I readily concede. But it has to be freely admitted that there are not enough to raise the standard of the country to the highest level. To do so, the coaching and training of our promising players should be entrusted in the hands of expert professionals. In this respect the Central and provincial associations have done nothing. It is also absolutely necessary to send the best of them abroad, especially to Europe, for gaining experience. It must be remembered that it is much easier to produce your best form in your home atmosphere than in foreign surroundings. Unless we follow the leading nations in their plans, methods and systems, it is impossible for us to reach the top.

PERRY, THE WORLD-BEATER

Returning to the tournament, Perry showed conclusively that he was the master of amateur tennis of the world. In the last four rounds up to the finals, he met the leading players of Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Australia and Germany in Pallada, Menzel, Crawford and Von Cramm respectively and accounted for them all, losing only a set each to Pallada and Crawford. It is true that he did not meet any of the Americans at Wimbledon, as in the French championships. But the fact that they were dismissed by his opponents should convince any one of his ability to do the same. Perry deserves to be highly congratulated on his great achievement.

Miss Helen Jacobs the finalist in the Women's Singles at Wimbledon, who played in striped shorts, was beaten by Mrs. Helen Wills Moody after a stern struggle.

THE AMERICAN PRODIGY'S FEAT.

Von Cramm is said to be the first German to reach the Wimbledon finals in the last 21 years. He and his country has every reason to be proud of his attainment. Both in the French and Wimbledon Championships he lost to the world-beater in the ultimate round. He may therefore hope to get the better of him and win the world championship ere long.

The most sensational recruit in this event was the defeat of "Bunny" Austin, England's No. 2 at the hands of the Young American prodigy, Donald Budge, who stands twentieth in his country's ranking list. Budge was seen in a devastating form and despite all the cleverness, skill and stratagem, he won at 3—6, 10—8, 6—4, 7 5. In the semi-finals he put up a magnificent fight against Von Cramm who was seen in his best, to lose at 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 2—6. A great future is predicted for him.

"ENGLAND'S QUEEN" DETHRONED.

Dorothy Round, the reigning woman champion, was a great disappointment to her vast number of admirers. She collapsed against a person from whom a defeat was least expected. Joan Hartigan, the Australian Ace, whom she had beaten a number of times before, was in capital form when they met in the Quarter-finals. Although she managed to snatch away the first set, the Australian champion was irresistible thereafter. But this spell did not last her till the end. In the semi-finals, she came across the great Helen Wills-Moody who had by this time reached her old invincible form, and succumbed to her after a plucky fight.

The finals was an all-American affair with the two Helens in battle array. Helen Jacobs was really unlucky to lose the match after she was at match point twice in the final set. At the same time, it was exceedingly creditable on the part of Helen Wills-Moody, six times champion of Wimbledon, to recover her title after the lapse of a two years' rest.

AUSTRALIAN'S SUCCESS IN DOUBLES.

The Men's Doubles also had a big store of surprise. Wilmer Allison and J. Van Ryn, the American pair and former Wimbledon champions who were considered the strongest combination in the world, suffered a defeat at the hands o the Australian pair, Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist. It was one of the sharpest battles ever seen. The Americans lost the match after being at match point at 5—4. The chief credit for the Australian victory goes to Crawford who played the game of his life that day, and thoroughly deserved their victory.

The other American pair, Budge and Mako of whom great things were expected, gave a most promising accounts of themselves, to lose in the semi-finals to the ultimate champions after a titanic struggle.

TWO MORE TITLES FOR ENGLAND.

England has every reason to be proud of her achievements in the last Wimbledon championships. Besides the Men's Singles title which Perry won, the Women's and Mixed Doubles honours were also gained by her representatives. Although her first women's pair Miss E. M. Dearman and Nancy, Lyle failed, her second pair, Kay Stammes and Freda James, upheld her reputation. Their opponents, Mme. Rene Mathieu and Frau Svend Sperling, went down easily in the fina's in a surprising fashion. The American girls were out of this event altogether. I don't know why.

Fred Perry and Dorothy Round won the mixed doubles championship at the expense of the Australian couple, H.C. and Mrs. H.C. Hopman. In the absence of the Americans from this event as well, the winners did not find their passage and ultimate success as strenuous and difficult as it might have been.

Mutual Recognition Of University Degrees

Neither Academic Reason Nor Propriety In Threat Held Out By Bombay Registrar, Says Madras Syndic

MADRAS, July, 11.

Interviewed on the controversy between the Universities of Madras and Bombay over the mutual recognition of their respective degrees, a prominent member of the Syndicate of Madras University said:

A statement has been issued by the Registrar of Bombay University setting out the view-point of that Univeasity on the question of recognition of examinations of Madras Universiy writes the "Madras Mail."

From the history of the case therein, it is stated that whei representations were made by Bombay University about certain difficulties experienced by some of their 'alumni' in getting admission to Madras University, the Syndicate took up the matter for discussion and passed certain interim ordinances with which Bombay University was not satisfied. It thereupon proceeded to put into effect what it was pleased o call the necessary retaliatory measures which consisted in the withdrawal o fall recognition of the following qualifications of Madras University, viz., the Matation, Intermediate, B. A. and B.L. examinations.

This was in December, 1933 and It was then stated, as has been referred to by the Registrar of Bombay University, that the relevant regulation on which this was based was:

"In all cases in which recognition has been given to the examinations of other Universities and bodies as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of this University, such recognition is available only to those Universities and bodies which recprocate with this University and applicable only to such students as have attended a regular course of study laid down for examination at a colleeg affiliated to their Universities or at an institution recognised by the body concerned."

From the date of the resolution passed by the Syndicate of Bombay University students of Madras University were not given admission to that University. In view of the withdrawal of recognition of the different examinations mentioned above. The whole question was thei considered by Madras University, and it was definitely resolved that the qualifications referred to above should be unconditionally recognised by Madras University. Prior to that date, it was expected that students who sough admission to Madras University should have obtained a rst or a second class in the respective examinations.

UNNECESSARY MIGRATION.

It may, in this connexion, be stated that the original idea of the University authorities in Madras was, as far as possible, to discourage unnecessary migration of students from one University area to another, not because of any reasons of necessity, but mainly in the hope that they would fare better in one place rather than in another.

As far back as 1927 the authorities of Madras University were made aware of this trend for migration and they did not consider it a sound academic proposition that deserved any encouragement. They therefore felt that the insisting on a first or a second class would be one way of preventing such unnecessary migration, as then students who had done poorly would be discouraged from trying these expeditions from province to province.

Whatever might have been the reasons that led to this particular decision, when Bombay University threw out its ultimatum, the authorities of Madras University thought it wise to a reconsider the whole position and resolved finll that unconditional recognition be given to the qualifications of Bombay University and of other statutory Indian Universities for purposes of admission to courses of study in this University.

Thus no difficulty has been experienced for students of Bombay University to gain admission either to any of the arts courses such as the Intermediate and B.A., or to any of the professional couhses such as Teaching, Medicine, Engineering and Law, and this was made perfectly clear to the Registrar of Bombay University in the communication that has been referred to.

There are however certain examinations of a post-graduate nature—the highest qualifications in certain of faculties, such as the faculty of Arts, oriental learning and medicine—and it is these examinations, the M.A., M.O.L., M.D., and M.S., which are open to students of Madras University alone.

EMERGENCY ORDERS.

When the Registrar of Madras University communicated this decision of unconditional recognition of the qualifications of Bombay University in his letter of May 4, 1935 to the Registrar of Bombay University, he added the obvious fact, which the regulations of Madras University make clear, that so far as admission to the Degrees of M.A., M.O.L., M.D., and M.S. were concerned, this was restricted to the graduates of Madras University. It is on this communication that we are informed by the Registrar of Bombay University that "the Vice-Chancellor of that University, in exercise of his emergency powers, passed orders that the M.A., M.D., and M.S. degrees of Bombay University should not be open to the students of Madras University.

Not content with passing these emergency orders, the Vice-Chancellor, it would appear, has authorised the Registrar to issue provisional eligibility certificates to students of Madras University seeking admission to Bombay University, informing them by a letter simultaneously with the issue of the provisional certificate, that if the Bombay University should finally decide to withdraw the recognition from the examinations of Madras University, no final eligibility certificate would be issued to them. In other words, those students with qualifications of Madras University, who have been admitted to the colleges of Bombay University, would be asked to leave those colleges if Madras University does not immediately grant recognition to some of the qualification of Bombay University.

It should be made clear to the readers at this stage, that what is contemplated by Bombay University is the refusal to recognise the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. of Madras University for this simple reason, that Bombay graduates cannot get admission to certain of the highest qualifications of Madras University, like the M.O.L., M.D., and M.S.

RIGHTS OF UNIVERSITIES.

One would imagine that Bombay University, which has stood out as the champion of its own rights would, in recognising such rights, have also recognised the rights of other Universities. The facts, however reveal the strange phenomenon that Bombay University does not recognise the qualifications of several other Indian Universities. It does not, for instance, recognise the B. Com. Degree of Agra; it recognises the B.Sc. (Agric.) of Agra only if the candidate has secured a first or a second class. It does not recognise the B. Com. Degree of Allahabad University; nor does it recognise some of the degrees of Annamalai University. It has also not recognised the B. Com. Degree of Lucknow University; and it has refused to recognise the B.Sc. examination of Lucknow University in Economics and Mathematics as equivalent to the B.A. of that University for purposes of admission of students who have passed the B.Sc. Degree examination to the M.A. degree in Economics.

The Bombay University therefore feels that it is in such an impregnable position that it can dictate its own terms to the other Universities and threatens them with unconditional withdrawal of recognition of any of the examinations of Madras University.

Lest it should appear as if Madras University was doing something unheard of in the academic world, let us give a few illustrations from other Univtrsities in the West and in India where certain of the higher qualifications are not recognised unless the candidates have taken the examinations of the particular University. Take, for instance, the University of Cambridge. Cambridge University requires that candidates for the Doctorate of Medicine and the M.Ch. should be graduates of its own University; that for the LL.D., he must be a graduate of that University; that for the Doctorrate of Music he must be a graduate of Cambridge DUniversity and of not less than eight years' standing from admission to his first degree; and for the Doctor of Science or Doctor of Laws he must be a graduate of Cambridge University.

MEDICAL DEGREES.

Similarly, London University has made it a rule that for the M.D. and M.S., candidates must have taken the Bachelor of Medicine degree of London UDniversity, and significantly enough, Bombay University must be fully aware of this fact, as many of the graduates of Medicine of Bombay University have had to go to London to put in a three years' course for the Bachelor's degree and then take the M.D. or M.S. of London University. Lucknow University has a similar condition that only Lucknow Univrsity medical graduates can take the M.D. or M.S degree.

We can multiply instances of British Universities and universities elsewhere, where certain limitations are imposed in regard to the higher degrees; that only graduates of that particular university are eligible for such degrees. And yet nowhere have we heard of the strange proposal that because a person is not admitted to the M.O.L., or M.D., or M.S. degree, therefore, every single examination of the other University, from the Matric upwards, should necessarily be banned and "retaliatory" measures adopted.

Bombay University is perhaps of the opinion that as a threat of retaliation succeeded so well on the last occasion and brought Madras University to its knees and forced it to change its regulation post haste, a similar threat on this occasion will act equally efficiently and that Madras University would climb down and beg for favours. Standards of academic efficiency as well as of decency and self-respect must dictate to any University, in such circumstances, the necessity for examining the question dispassionately and doing the right thing in spite of the threats of retaliation from whatever august body it may proceed.

It is unfortunate that a number of students may be penalised if Madras University refuses to be threatened and sticks to its previous decision, as it is hoped it will. But these students have themselves to be thankful for, if when such provisional certificates were given, they accepted and joined the colleges.

It would be apparent that there is neither academic reason nor propriety in the threat held out by Bombay University; and it is extremely strange that a University of the type of Bombay University, which is one of the oldest Indian Universities, should have taken such a strange attitude which perhaps is more consistent with the spirit of political dictators in Central Europe of the present day.

It is to be hoped that such University authorities as may have to decide this question, will see to it that their judgment is not influenced by extraneous considerations if the threat of Bombay University should materialise. It is not impossible for Madras University to give relief to such of the students as may be expelled—thanks to the kind and affectionate manner of treatment meted out by Bombay University. It may not be difficult for Madras University to make suitable arrangements to take these students to colleges affiliated to reasonable exemptions so that they may pursue their courses of study unfettered by the ever-recurring threats of Bombay University, which is now evidently in a fighting vein.

So far as Madras University itself is concerned, we feel that it ought not, in its own turn, to allow passion to run riot; but it should continue to give recognition to such of the University degrees and qualifications of Bombay University to which it has already given recognition, whether Bombay University is prepared to reciprocate or not, and leave it to follow what course of action it feels called upon to pursue. Neither a sense of retaliation—which translated slightly differently is a sense of revenge—nor a sense of meek pessimism, should dictate the policy of the Syndicate or other authorities of Madras University. Justice and equity both demand that on this occasion the University should stand up for its academic rights and should refuse to be dictated to and threatened by the somewhat chevalier manner in which Bombay University has already deemed it desirable to treat. For the sake of the old University, it is hoped that a reasonable view of the matter will be taken by all concerned.

MODERNITY AMIDST MONUMENTS & RUINS

Prof. Dixit Unravels Mystery Of Mohenjo-Daro

DID INDIANS VISIT S. AMERICA BEFORE 5000 B. C.?

A picture of pre-Vedic India whose hoary glory paradoxically coincides with the latest type of modernity was given by Prof. K. N. Dikshit when he delivered a lecture on "Excavations at Mohenjo-Daro" on Monday evening at the Royal Asiatic Society.

The lecture was fully illustrated with lantern-slides.

MODERNITY IN RUINS.

Fixing the Indus civilisation to the Copper Age, Mr. Dixit compared it with Mesopotamia and Egypt, and other contemporary civilisations, and pointed out how people of Mohenjo-Daro outshone other people of the same age as builders of cities and in the realms of art and sculpture.

"Mohenjo-Daro," said the professor, was the best planned and laid-out city of that period.

And the lantern slide illustrations bore out the professor's observations.

In the midst of mammoth ruins dating back to over 5000 B.C., one was able to see magnificent pile of buildings with uptodate lay-out of streets, efficient sanitary arrangements, and well-equipped public baths which could hold their own against any of the proud cities of modern times.

EXPERT BUILDERS.

The people of Mohenjo-Daro were experts as brick-layers and it is significant that they were the only men of the age in comparison with Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China, who used burnt bricks for building purposes. Strange as it seems, the size of their bricks coincides with the dimensions of the bricks of the modern tunes, though the size had undergone changes in various periods of Indian history.

USE OF ASPHALT.

It is interesting to note that they were well acquainted with the use of bitumin corresponding to modern asphalt in the construction of wells, baths, and watering places. A model building of the tune consisted of more than one storey with more than fifteen rooms and was provided with a look-out at the entrance where the watchman was on vigil.

GIGANTIC GRANARY.

The gigantic granary at Harappa with well-laid wall-partitions for different grains again illustrates their superiority as builders.

Public bath speaks of wonderful workmanship, with steps on both sides, big verandahs all-round, rooms for privacy and other sanitary arrangements for the inflow and outlet of water.

MODEL WELLS.

The village well as a beehive of feminine labour and petty village scandals was not unknown to the ancients of Mohenjo-Daro and the construction of well seems to have been done in such a way that as many women of the locality as possible could congregate.

SCULPTURAL GLORY.

The excavations of sculptural

(Continued on page 9).

DECIDING GAME OF CHAMPIONSHIP

Medicos Beat Portuguese Association In Week-End Football

In the first game on Saturday the Portuguese Association proved their superiority over the Mahim Sports, defeating them by a big margin of 3 to nil. The Mahim Sports could not field some of their regular players. They were the first to invade the Portuguese goal and Wood, the Association custodian felt a lot of relief when both Tonny and Gabriel of Mahim team kicked wide of the mark. Portuguese got their first goal through French at the close of the initial half and immediately after scored the second goal, which gave them a lead of 2—0 at interval. In the second half the Portuguese could add one more to the score, thus obtaining full points.

Portuguese Association ..... 3 goals.
Mahim Sports ..... nil.

The second game between the Bombay City and the B. K. Samaj was not played as the City team did not turn up.

BEST GAME IN THE I. F. L.

On Sunday, in a well contested game the G. S. Medical College defeated the Portuguese Association by 3 goals to 2. This was a deciding game for championship and both the teams were well prepared. The Medicos were the first to score through their outside right in the fifth minute of the game, which was equalised by the Association almost immediately. At this stage, the Medicos failed to score from the spot kick and the Association scored their second goal to lead at half time.

In the first minute of the second-half the Medicos equalised and scored their winning goal through a penalty.

By this victory the College team have made their position secure for the League Championship.

G. S. Medical College ..... 3 goals.
Portuguese Association ..... 2 goals.

In the last game, the Bengal Club met the King's Circle. Both are old rival teams since the inauguration of the I. F. L. The Club opened their score through a penalty and increased the lead in the second half through Goswami. The Club's forwards' bad finish in the goal area spoiled many chances of scoring or they should have retired with a big victory. At the close of the game all the players of the King's Circle played before the goal area of their opponents to score but they found it difficult to penetrate through the Club's defence.

Bengal Club ..... 2 goals.
King's Circle ..... nil.

"BATTLING" MIRZA KHAN TO FIGHT AL RIVERS

Lahore Boxer Will Be Busily Engaged Next Month

"Battling" Mirza Khan, the Middle-weight Champion boxer of India, is shortly proceeding on a boxing tour to Singapore via Madras. He is leaving Lahore on the 20th evening.

He is meeting Al Rivers (U.S.A.), Welter-weight Champion of the Orient in a 10 round contest on the 25th instant at Hyderabad (Deccan). This is the first time that these two boxers are meeting. Al Rivers has been in the ring for the last fifteen years and has fought all over the world where boxing is known and has beaten some of the best boxers at his weight. Battling" Mirza Khan has been in the ring or the last four years only. He is a self-taught boxer. He has so far fought 52 fights, having won 48 by a knock out. He is, however, handicapped by lack of real scientific training.

After Hyderabad Mirza Khan is meeting Kid James, the Middle-weight Champion of Western India, in a ten round bout on the 8th August at Madras. Then he will be leaving Madras for Singapore where he will meet Young Alde, Welter-weight Champion of Japan for a twelve round contest.

Mirza Khan's second fight in Singapore will be against Ignacio Lorhadazo, ex-Welter weight Champion of the world, in a 12 round bout.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 15, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 14, 1354
Parsi: Behman 13, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 19m
High Tide: 12-19
Low Tide: 5-24 18-25
Improvements Committee, 4-16 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 17.

Harwood League (First Division): R. A. (Colaba) vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 18.

International Social Club: Members and their guests will meet at Taj Mahal Hotel (Reading Room) at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 19.

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 20.

S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. R.A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China per s.s. Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A general meeting of the members of the Congress Socialist Party will be held on Sunday, 21st instant at 5-30 p.m. at the Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha held on Sunday the 7th July 1935 at the Office of the Sabha at Vithalbhai Patel Road, the names of the 10 retiring members of the Committee were decided upon by lots. Nominations for these vacancies are to be sent by the members of the Sabha so as to reach the Joint Honorary Secretaries before 3rd August 1935.

LOKAMANYA ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Dakshini Brahmin Sabha, Mr. B. S. Sunthankar M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, will deliver a public lecture on "Gita-Rahasya" today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Karandikar Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. All are cordially invited to attend.

HINDI CLASS FOR TEACHERS

The Hindi Class for Teachers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Girgaum Back Road, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) July 16 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Baby Face Harrington" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Cardinal Richelieu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Friends of Mr. Sweeney" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIC—"Ah-E-Mazluman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Blood Feud" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Red Morning" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Kentucky Kernels" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Lightning Warrior" (Serial last Instalment) Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music. Marwari Songs. (Records). 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close Down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Educational Talk. "Co-operation of Parents in Children's Education" (In Gujerati). 7-0 p.m. Dance Music. The B.B.C Dance Orchestra. 8-0 p.m., "Scrapbook" 8-15 p.m. Weather Report and News. 8-30 p.m. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Light Music 10-30 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Toyama Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th July and is due to arrive here on Tuesday evening the 16th July at 6-0 p.m.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Maloja' with the mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 3-0 a.m. on the 14th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 18th instant.

The 'Maloja' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

Steamer Clan MacBrayne left Suez morning of Friday, July 12.

Steamer Clan Murdoch left Liverpool Friday July 12.

Steamer Harmonides arrived Suez Saturday July 13.

AT VILE PARLE

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, will deliver a public lecture on the occasion of the Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in Tilakmandir Gokhale Hall, under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistry, L. M. and S., will deliver a lecture on "Causes of High Infant Mortality."

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 20th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 20th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA

The Honorary Secretary, Chikitsak Samooha, reports that the following gentlemen have enlisted themselves as Life Members by paying Rs. 60 each: Messrs. Ganpat K. Rege, Vishwanath S. Borkar, Vinayak S. Borkar and Govind S. Borkar.

Cholera In Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, July 15.

Cholera scare in Vile Parle has died down and there has been no fresh attack since Tuesday last. The Municipality has opened a centre for giving inoculations free of charge.

At the meeting of the Municipality held on Saturday last, the draft annual administration report for the year ending 31st March 1935 was approved and adopted.

THE CAPITOL
2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!
Daily 3 Shows:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REDUCED PRICES TO SCHOOL PARTIES at 4 O'clock Shows only.
The One And Only
GEORGE ARLISS
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
Mammoth Release
"CARDINAL RICHELIEU"
For one girl's happiness he would have changed the map of Europe!

Dirtn.: Western India Theatres Ltd.

KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
FOURTH WEEK!
DAILY, at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EASTERN ARTS'
SOCIAL SUPER HIT
"Bharatki-Beti"
Featuring:—
RATTANBAI
HAMID, DADI, SARKARI, H. SHIVDASNI, KAMLA, SAROJINI, YASMIN, GOPE
GLORIOUS 4th Week
Wonderful Dances & Sweetest Song-Hits
The BEST PICTURE in TOWN.

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE LAUGH RIOT of a timid soul!
Baby Face Harrington
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

"HIS SEAT ON BOTH BOARDS FALLEN VACANT"?

Suit Against Thana School Board Chairman.

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 15

Before Mr. L. C. Sheth, the first class sub-judge at Thana, a suit has been filed by Mr. Narayan Ganesh Galvankar of Bassein against Mr. Dattatraya Waman Raut, a nominated member of the Thana District Local Board and an elected Chairman of the District School Board at Thana with a prayer that the defendant Mr. D. W. Raut by reason of the disqualification incurred by him under section 9 (1-e) of the Bombay Local Boards Act and rule 13 (1-f) of the Primary Education Rules (inasmuch as the defendant is interested in his younger brother Mr. Tatya Waman Raut, who is permanently employed as an assistant teacher in the Bassein school under the direct control of Thana School Board), is not entitled to be or to remain a member of the Local Board and Chairman of the School Board, and that his seat on both these boards has fallen vacant.

The plaintiff states that according to section 9 (1-e) of the Bombay Local Boards Act "No person shall be a member of a School Board who has directly or indirectly by himself any interest in any employment with, under, or by and on behalf of the School Board."

The plaintiff further states that according to rule 13 (1-f) of the Primary Education Rules 'No person shall be a member of a school board who has directly or indirectly by himself any interest in any employment with, under, or by and on behalf of the School Board.

The cause of action arose on January 24 last and on May 17 last at Thana, when the defendant Mr. Raut took his seat on the two boards respectively.

The suit relates to the disqualification of the defendant Mr. Raut and so the presence in the suit of the president of the Thana District Local Board and the Chairman of the Thana District School Board is necessary for a complete and final decision of the question involved in the suit. They are proper parties to this suit though no relief is claimed against them.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar appeared for the plaintiff.

TAMIL DRAMA FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

The South Indian United Artists gave a benefit performance of the Tamil drama "Kalyani" in aid of Quetta Earthquake victims on Sunday at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The story depicts how human beings are used as pawn in the battle between gods. The role of Satyavanthan was well played, and the tragic hero's Philippics against Manasa drew repeated encores. Moreover, the hero's career from a man of sorrows to a mad man was well portrayed which was much appreciated by the audience. Kalyani, the heroine, goes through the fiery ordeal and ultimately triumphs even against gods. This part was assigned to the star actor who exhibited remarkable histrionic talents. This actor was cheered for the skilful rendering of some of the popular songs. Narada, the wire-puller, was at his best and entertained the audience with many classical songs.

At the close of the play, Mr. C. S. Iyer thanked the artistes for their fine display and co-operation to help the cause of the Quetta 'Quake victims.

THE CHILDREN'S MITE

Money Saved Out Of Pocket Money For Three Papers' Fund

"The Bombay Chronicle" yesterday received the sum of Rs. 3 from

SUSHILA S. BHATKAL
VIMALA S. BHATKAL
NALINI S. BHATKAL

who saved the amount of their pocket money for the benefit of earthquake sufferers

If all children in Bombay, who get pocket money, were to follow this example the fund would be considerably swelled.

ALLEGED THEFT AT CHOWPATTY

Two Suspects Arrested And Remanded

An interesting case of alleged theft committed by a bather in the Chowpatty sea on Ashadi Ekadeshi Day was narrated before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Bombay, on Monday, when Naga Muniswamy and Vasudeo Shivram were put up for a remand.

Naga, the first suspect, had, it was stated, stealthily snatched the silver waist band from the waist of another bather.

The latter discovered his loss when he reached the shore and suspected the first man as he had been by his side in the sea.

The second suspect who had the care of the clothes of the first on the shore was questioned but as no satisfactory reply came forth he was also put under arrest.

Pending enquiries, the Magistrate remanded the suspects in custody for ten days.

'VISITOR' AT KHAN BAHADUR PETIGARA'S PLACE

Arrested For Loitering In A Suspicious Manner

Khan Bahadur Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, had an uninvited visitor on Saturday at his residence at Winter Road.

When questioned, the visitor was unable to state the object of his visit and was therefore arrested.

Gemalsingh Harisingh, the visitor, was placed before the Girgaum Court charged with loitering in a suspicious manner.

Pending enquiries, the Magistrate remanded him in custody for a week.

NIMBKAR ARRESTED

Taken Into Custody By Bombay C.I.D. On Madras Warrant

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Bombay Labour Leader, was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. at 2-30 p.m. on Monday at his residence, it is learnt, on a warrant under Section 124-A, for a speech in Madras, issued by the Madras Government.

He was taken into custody and lodged in the Esplanade lock up.

He will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, Tuesday morning.

KHADI HAWKING IN C WARD

Encouraging Sales In Princess Street

The Hon. Secretary of the C. Ward Congress Committee writes:

Under the leadership of Mr. Narayan Balvant Deshpande, the Ex-President of this ward, some of the workers went out for hawking Khaddar, at Princess Street.

In the Muljl Jetha Building Messrs. Sujamal Punamchand, Bhogilal Shah and Babubhai Kapadia were pleased to see so many varieties in Khadi some of which they purchased willingly. Our Sisters enthusiasm was manifest in the Kesar Building, where they called the workers and purchased whatever they liked.

Thus the response was very encouraging and the organizer thanks the residents of this ward for their patronage.

Oil-Vendor's Complaint Sequel

An oil-vendor returning home on Friday night was accosted and set upon by three persons when their demand for a sum of money was refused. They, it is alleged, caught hold of him and robbed him of Rs. 35.

Ramchandra Pershram, arrested in this connection, was placed before the Dadar Court on Monday and was remanded in custody for a week.

Conductors Of Gaming House Fined

Found guilty of conducting a common gaming house in a room in the Spring Mill Chawl No. 2, Sakharam Tatoo was sentenced at the Dadar Court on Monday to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to two weeks' simple imprisonment.

A raid on the room was carried out on July 12 when some cash and packs of cards were seized.

Nine others who were found in the room were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, in default to undergo a week's simple imprisonment.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Unedifying Controversy

It is a pity that Universities should engage themselves in squabbles of any kind, especially of the nature we are witnessing in our country to-day. The more so, because Universities are meant to spread healthy influences in the minds of their students, and through their students among the public at large. Tolerance, broad-mindedness and common brotherhood, it is agreed on all sides, could best be cultivated in Universities. But the Universities of Madras and Bombay seem to be quite oblivious to the deleterious effects their differences are having upon the country as a whole. The blame, if reports are to be believed, rests mostly on the Madras University where the trouble at first originated. If the Madras University chooses to style itself as superior then it will soon realise that its degree-holders have more to lose than gain by a continuance of this controversy.

Woes Of Khar Residents

The residents of Khar are in a serious predicament. Tempted by the housing scheme of the Government of Bombay, a number of middle class people took up plots of land offered by the late Development Department and built up houses with the aid of the State. For some years everything went on well as the water supply was in the hands of Government and was fairly regular. The residents of Khar now complain that they have not been getting sufficient water since the Bandra Municipality took up responsibility for water supply. Owing to scarcity of water, sanitation is also affected. Government have still a number of plots for sale and if the prospective owners are not going to get the bare necessity of life such as water in sufficient quantity, the plots of land lose their value.

Saved From The Gallows

FOUR PERSONS ACQUITTED IN BIJAPUR MURDER CASE

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court quashed the sentence of death passed on 4 men by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur who convicted them of murdering four persons.

The alleged offence was committed near the village of Halgali in Mudhol state on the night of November 26 last. A man named Yellappa, his wife, Luxmava, and their two children were returning to their home in the village of Kaladji when, it was alleged they were set upon by the accused Kalya and three of his friends who were armed with axes and hacked to death. The murders were discovered the next morning.

The defence put up by the accused was one of "alibi." All the accused appealed to the High Court. The sentences also came up for confirmation.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Macklin, in his judgment, emphasised that in a case of this kind, involving the lives of no less than four persons, it was necessary that the guilt of the accused should be conclusively established. He was not prepared to rely implicitly on the circumstantial evidence or on the direct evidence of some of the prosecution witnesses. The story of the prosecution as regards the motive for the crime was not sufficiently strong in a case where four persons were said to have been brutally murdered, and only one of the accused could have had any grudge against victims.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

His lordship then dismissed the circumstantial evidence. Some of the accused had blood stains on their clothes and scratches on their persons. But the blood, said his lordship, was in such small quantities and so scattered as could not be expected in a case where axes were used and were apparently buried deep in the flesh of the victims. Nor was it possible to explain how the scratches could have been caused during the commission of the crime.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

The accused were also said to have been seen with axes near the scene of the offence about the time it must have been committed. But his lordship was not prepared to place implicit reliance on the testimony of two of the three prosecution witnesses.

His lordship observed that in a case of this kind it was necessary to be absolutely certain, or as certain as it was reasonable to be that the accused persons were really guilty. The appeal must therefore be allowed.

OVERRIDING CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Justice Broomfield, in a concurring judgment, said that this was obviously a case of murder. He thought it was possible and even probable that the accused were the real culprits. If so, the result of the case was very unfortunate. But the overriding consideration in a criminal case, and especially in a case involving the lives of four persons, was that the court must insist on having evidence sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused. But in this case it was not possible to rely on the evidence with complete confidence. His lordship, therefore, held that the charge was not satisfactorily established and the accused must be acquitted.

WORKERS' LEADERS FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

No Salvation For Masses Without National Emancipation

KANDALKAR WELCOMES A. I. T. U. C. MOVE FOR RAPPROCHEMENT

Mr. G.L. Kandalkar, the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the Press.

Since the split in the Girni Kamgar Union, various attempts have been made by the All India Trades Union Congress to unite the two sections which are functioning independently. These attempts have not been successful in the past. The A.I.T.U.C. has therefore finally decided that the elections should be held on Sunday, July 28 under its supervision and the leaders elected will constitute the leadership of the Union in the future.

ACCEPTABLE TO G. K. U.

We have carefully considered this decision and it is acceptable to us. It will give an opportunity to the workers to decide the issues involved in the split and choose their own leaders in whom they have confidence to conduct the affairs of the Union. The election will finally put an end to the Girni Kamgar Union dispute, and out of it, a powerful mass organization of the workers will arise, which will again prepare them for struggle to resist the increasing attack on their standard of life.

AFTER 1929 GENERAL STRIKE

The Girni Kamgar Union has split twice; once after the failure of the General Strike of 1929 and the second time, after the failure of 1934. In each case, the General strike has sharpened the contradiction inside the Union and the divergent tendencies which were held together in the periods of comparative inactivity, have developed at the time of struggle, disrupting the organization.

THE CLASH

We wish to state clearly the differences between the two tendencies in order to show that there are real differences of principle more than the clash of personalities behind these splits. One of these tendencies is genuinely working class and reflects the main currents of consciousness of the textile workers and correctly expresses their interests and aspirations and is represented by the group of proletarian leaders which forms the leading cadre of our Union. Today this group has survived in spite of all the crises and splits and will ultimately win.

MIDDLE CLASS ELEMENTS

The other represents a small stream of thought, which is superimposed on the working class by the middle class elements who come to participate in the struggle, with the help of unemployed youths.

The middle class elements have no sense of reality of our struggle and cannot sustain their interests in the unostentatious and serious work which has to be put in everyday, to build up the Union against all odds. They do not care to attend to the day to day grievances of the workers. They seldom know about the actual difficulties of the workers in the mills. Their work essentially is to participate in demonstrations and public meetings.

ECONOMIC STRUGGLE

Our struggle does not consist in demonstrations and slogans only. It is essentially an economic struggle arising from the economic grievances and immediate demands of the workers.

In the trade union movements we are not dealing with small groups of workers. We have to deal with the working class as a whole. Mass organizations of workers are to be built up in particular industries, in order to develop their fighting strength and class consciousness. The bargaining power in the trade union movement entirely depends on the strength of the organizations.

Secondly, the middle class groups which have worked with us have always tried to dominate over the Union.

POTENCY OF STRIKE

We regard the strike as the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

most important weapon in the struggle of the working class. It has to be used effectively. Every concession gained in a strike takes the movement a step further. Therefore we are prepared to settle the strikes when the issue on which they have taken place is fully or partially settled.

UNION'S POLITICAL PROGRAMME

The fourth difference arises from the political programme of the Union. There has been an attempt in the past to convert the Union into a political group and to enforce the political views of the groups which work in it. The politics of the workers in the Union depend on their level of consciousness and it is impossible to expect the Union to accept the full political programme of the group which works in it.

ULTRALEFTISTS ATTACK

Our insistence on the economic nature of the struggle has exposed us to the attack of the ultra-leftists. They have charged us with pure economism. This charge is entirely baseless. We believe that the struggle for immediate demands alone, cannot improve the conditions of the workers. Political freedom only can completely emancipate them and improve their standard of life. We believe in developing the struggle for political freedom. The working class in India must participate in the struggle for national emancipation and influence it with a view to lead it ultimately to success.

FUTILE TACTICS

The development of the struggle of the workers during the last seven years, the experience of the leaders and the ideological clarification both in the working class movement and the national movement is gradually liquidating the petty bourgeois ultra-leftist tendency in our struggle. Many of its representative leaders are abandoning it, realizing its futility, the next election of the Girni Kamgar Union will finally decide to what extent it exists.

We feel we are representing correctly the point of view of the working class and stand before the textile workers with confidence that we will win.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1935

CONGRESS AND REFORMS

The next meeting of the Congress Working Committee, announced to be held at Wardha on the 29th instant, will be an important one as it will have to consider, without any further delay, the Congress policy towards the new Constitution, which is now as good as finally settled. This question could well have been considered earlier by the Committee, but that body attached undue importance to the theoretical possibility of the House of Lords making any radical changes in the India Bill as it emerged from the Commons. No such possibility may be now entertained. The Bill is due for its third reading in the Lords next week and may be an Act by the time the Working Committee meets. It will be most unwise for the Committee now to defer the final consideration of this question on any pretext, as such a course will create the impression that the Congress leaders either do not know their own minds on the subject or are nervous about proclaiming their views definitely, and consequently the country's attitude of resistance to the new Constitution may be weakened. Whether or not final decisions are reached at the next meeting, the whole question must now be taken up and definite recommendations should be made to the A. I. C. C. which is the fittest body to decide upon questions of policy within the limits defined by the plenary session of the Congress.

Reject The Constitution

Congress attitude towards the new Constitution is not such an open question as it may appear to be. Various circumstances have already settled several issues involved in the question. In the first place none can afford to ignore the stern fact that the country is still in the midst of the struggle for complete independence, to which it is pledged; and it follows as a matter of course that till independence is won and Government is made fully responsible to the people, full co-operation between the two is unthinkable. Till then it will always be a choice for the people of the degrees and forms of Non-Co-operation towards Government. Forms may be sometimes deceptive, but the spirit of Non-co-operations will and must be there. Secondly, so far as the new Constitution is concerned, Congress is pledged to reject it and it has only to devise a policy of rejection that will on the one hand strengthen the people in their struggle for freedom and will, on the other, exert such pressure on Government as to compel them to withdraw the Constitution and replace it by one acceptable to the people. It is from the point of view of this dual object that every item in the policy of rejection is to judged and determined. The first issue that needs to be settled in formulating such a policy is whether the new Councils are to be used or not. We think it is unnecessary at this stage to labour this point. For it is all but certain that at present a vast majority of the people wish to capture the Councils and carry into them the campaign of Non-co-operation. And the Congress cannot but follow the majority view in this matter. It is assumed, however, that when some form of mass action again becomes necessary the question will have to be considered whether it will be feasible to use the Councils even then. So far as the present circumstances are concerned, Gandhiji's view holds, that Parliamentary policy has come to stay.

Acceptance Of Office

It is from the point of view of the same dual object stated above that the vexed question of acceptance of office is to be judged and settled. The risks of office are well-known, especially in a communalism-ridden country. There is also the apparent anomaly of rejecting a Constitution and accepting office simultaneously. For these reasons Socialists and some others strongly object to the acceptance of office in any circumstances. On the other hand there are many other Congressmen who believe that, if it is possible to carry the campaign of non-co-operation into the Councils, it should be possible to carry it further into the Cabinet, devising special safeguards against the familiar risks of office. They also think it unsafe to allow responsible offices to be used by irresponsible or reactionary persons against Congress agitation. This at least must be admitted that the mere acceptance of office does not necessarily constitute illegitimate co-operation with or subservience to Government and should not be stigmatised as such by Socialists or others in a partisan spirit. The Working Committee should carefully weigh the pros and cons of the question and make its recommendations to the A.I.C.C. And the decisions of the latter body should be loyally accepted by all parties. Continued controversy on the topic among Congressmen will only reduce the prospects of Congress capturing the Councils.

The Colour Bar

"Reynolds Weekly" of London publishes another instance of how "coloured" members of the British Empire—they call it the British Commonwealth of Nations!—are treated in the heart of the Empire. The action of the Manager of the swimming pool who refused to admit Indians is by no means new. The colour bar is common and quite effectively in operation not only in London, but everywhere in Britain. There is no public opinion against it except in Labour circles and among the socialistically minded working classes. This is because responsible men and organisations connive at it. To take the latest instance, Doctor Katial, a highly respected Indian and a prominent member of the Finsbury Borough Council, was deliberately insulted because of his skin by the leader of the Municipal Reform Party. The man had not the decency to withdraw his contemptible remarks and his followers supported him in his refusal. The Municipal Reformers of England belong to the Conservative Party of which Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Zetland and Lord Halifax, to name only a few, are respected leaders. But we have yet to hear that responsible Conservatives have directly or indirectly repudiated that deliberate and calculated insult. In Bombay itself there are clubs and swimming baths which do not admit Indians and yet they are patronised by officials from the Governor himself downwards. The bar is there. It exists. What is surprising is that Englishmen should be incapable of realising that Indians know that it exists inspite of the "honour" bestowed on the Aga Khan by the Jockey Club.

Welcome Amendment

It is not often that the Government bow to the will of the non-official members in a Legislative Council. The members of the Bombay Council, therefore, deserve to be congratulated on their persistence which forced the Government to move an amendment to the Wakf Bill. The amendment will make it compulsory for all Wakfs to be registered making an exception only in those cases where it can be proved that gross annual incomes are less than Rs. 200 a year. The surrender of the Government marks a victory for the effective combination of the non-official members without which there was little chance of Government coming round to support the popular view. Let us hope we are given frequent occasions to commend this healthy spirit.

As to the amendment itself it was essential in the interest of the very purpose of the Wakf Act which is effective control over their administration. If the original clause had been passed, Government would, as Mr. Tairsee pointed out, have exposed themselves to suspicious and grave criticisms. For it actually read as follows: "Provided that the Local Government may by rules made in this behalf, exempt from provisions of this section *any* particular Wakf or class or Wakfs." (our italics).

NOTES FROM ENGLAND

Mr. Baldwin As Govt. Trumpeteer

(By "An Indian In London")

(By "An Indian In London")

LONDON, July 6. (By Air Mail).

With the General Election looming large on the horizon the members of the Government are busy reminding the country of their past services and holding out far-reaching promises for the future. Mr. Baldwin, addressing a meeting at Bramham Park, Yorkshire, spoke of the achievements of the National Government since it came into power. He credited the Government with the decline in unemployment and with the improvement in Trade and Industry.

According to the Prime Minister this improvement has been brought about by creating confidence in industry and trade, by the introduction of the tariff and by the Empire Agreements negotiated at Ottawa. The Cotton Industry has greatly benefited by the agreement entered into with India at Ottawa.

Touching upon Foreign Affairs and policy, he declared that "the covenant of the League of Nations is the sheet-anchor of British policy," and he characterised the Anglo-German Naval Pact as "the first real and practical move in Disarmament that has been accomplished since the war." The "first and real practical move" has greatly disturbed the French mind which accuses Great Britain of bad faith and breach of the Stresa-London "united front"; it has, moreover, created anxiety and alarm among the Baltic Powers who fear that under the Agreement Germany will hold the unchallengeable command of the Baltic.

Italy And Abyssinia

The prominence given in all sections of the Press to the Italian-Abyssinian dispute reflects the extent of British interest in it and furnishes a striking and illuminating contrast to the Sino-Japanese affair. On the one hand much is being made of the sanctity of Treaties and the prestige of the League of Nations; there is even talk of applying sanctions to uphold the League Covenant. On the other hand, Treaties, it is said, were mere scraps of paper, the League an interfering body and the aggressor was given "carte blanche" with the blessings of the British Government. This sudden love for the League seems neither inspired by over-anxiety for peace nor by sympathy with a weak nation striving for its independence, but by apprehension for the safety of vested interests. In Abyssinia the imperialist interests of the two countries clash.

Britain And The Nile

Italian domination of Abyssinia would give Italy the control of the head-waters of the Nile upon which the prosperity of Sudan, and especially of Egypt, depends. A minor Power like Abyssinia can be relied upon to refrain from interfering with the upper reaches of the Nile, but it would be impossible to dictate to a great Power like Italy. Great Britain is not likely to view with indifference and equanimity this threat to her interests. Britain made a proposal to Italy which was to form the basis of a settlement of the dispute. Under the proposal Britain offered to cede to Abyssinia a strip of British Somaliland giving access to the sea and Abyssinia was to be prevailed upon to grant territorial and economic concessions to Italy. The proposal did not commend itself to Signor Mussolini since the cession of the Ogaden province to Italy would have brought nothing of value in itself, as its soil is poor, and what Italy seeks is not a vast region of useless desert but land that can be profitably exploited and settled. Moreover, the granting of the port of Zeila to Abyssinia would not only damage the trade through Jibuti, but would also effect adversely the arrangements made in 1928 whereby Italy undertook to give Abyssinia an outlet at Assab. It would also afford Abyssinia a greater opportunity to import arms.

There is some talk of action by the League. But such action could only be taken by the League Powers as a whole and the initiative would have to be taken by Britain and France. Great Britain, however, is out of favour with France over the Anglo-German Naval Pact, and it is unlikely that France would co-operate with her in putting pressure on Italy as the understanding with Italy in pursuit of her Central European policy is of more vital importance to her than the Abyssinian Question.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The return of the Welsh Wizard to active politics may not mean a new revolution in Britain, though thunder and lightning have as usual preceded the advent of the old-new prophet. Mr. Lloyd George finds his schemes discussed and rejected by the Cabinet. They point to the grandiose efforts made by another great country across the Atlantic to create work by large doses of public money employed in public works; and pronounce their verdict of failure, even before the trial is well on its way. The British Government is not uncomfortable in the position it has worked up for the country, though World Depression still continues unabated. The problem is a world problem,—and one which demands fundamental reconstruction of the social fabric. Work for the unemployed cannot be created for permanency until the social order changes, and the capitalist system is scrapped altogether. But until that comes, or is forced upon them,—and the Baldwin Government have no more dread of the latter than the MacDonald mockery had hope of the former,—the National Coalition in Britain sits tight in the saddle, and goes tinkering on to patch a rent here and mend a hole there. And it must be admitted this tinkering is well done,—even though it be no more than tinkering.

There is, therefore, little prospect of a General Election in Britain before the end of this year; and one might even question if there would be one before the next Budget is presented. The Conservatives have, in the present state of the nation, a good chance of a comfortable majority at the next general election. For really there are no great issues on which their record of their professions could turn them out by an appeal to the country. Official Labour has no working and pressing alternative; and if the country is simply to mark time, it might as well do so under a Tory as under a nominally Socialist Government. Sir Stafford Cripps, and men of his way of thinking, may be representing a fair proportion of the British people, for all an outsider knows; but that section of the populace is not energetic enough to force a revolution of the type Sir Stafford would desire,—any more than the Moseleyites can precipitate a fascist 'coup d'etat.' As a people, perhaps, the British are the most non-extremist, and even anti-extremist. There is thus, in the absence of any unexpected accident in foreign or domestic politics, the prediction seems safe that the next General Election, whenever it comes, the present complexion of the Cabinet would be more or less retained.

Constitutional Struggle In U. S. A.

In the United States, so far as their local papers can show, the issue seems to have been precipitated and intensified of States' rights against the National, by the decision of the Supreme Court against the NRA legislation. The President has, indeed rigged up a sort of a substitute; and the Congress has, in that case at least, stood by him. But the constitutional struggle implied by that decision is not likely to be abandoned. The regulation of the economic life of the nation as a whole, regardless of the vagaries of politics in particular component units of the Federation, is too clear a responsibility of a modern progressive community to be kept on sufferance, as it were, even by the most convinced democrat. Whether the struggle gathers momentum and takes shape before the next Presidential election it is needless and impossible to say. But a good deal of the success in the next choice for the Presidency of the United States will turn on that issue.

While a major constitutional issue thus hangs in the balance, the relatively smaller problems of the New Deal must needs mark time. Silver purchases are fitful as before; while the entire question of foreign debts, exchange stabilisation, international commercial relations,—remains in suspended animation. Only, the "New Deal" for the unemployed by a colossal system of public works seems to be actively prosecuted: and that may assure the return of the present occupant of the White House, even in 1936, when the issues now suspended may be more radically and energetically resumed, and fought out to a final decision.

The Trade Treaty between Soviet Russia and the United States is a leaf in the same chapter of American policy. Smouldering

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

ITALY AND THE LEAGUE.

Eight years after supporting with extraordinary eloquence on the part of Signor Mussolini's representative, Abyssinia's admission to the League of Nations, Italy is now going to the League with the intention, it is reported, of moving that the same country should now cease to be a member. Besides the obvious irony of the situation and the curious spectacle of the lion accusing the lamb of threatened violence, what is significant is that Italy should now find the international atmosphere congenial enough to attend a meeting which she had rejected in advance. Mussolini seems to be pretty sure that none of the Powers is likely to insist in the League meeting that action should be taken against Italy. The recent speech of Sir Samuel Hoare declaring that Britain had "always understood and will continue to understand Italy's desire for overseas expansion," and the favourable comments it had abroad and at Geneva must naturally have confirmed this belief. The whole business, particularly if Abyssinia is conveniently expelled, will be an illuminating commentary on the Big Powers' interpretation of "Collective Security."

CHALLENGE TO YOUTH

Addressing the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandli at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, challenged the youth of the city to take a more lively interest in the task of banishing illiteracy from Bombay.

"If only I can get," he said, "hundred young men from the city volunteering their services in the cause of education, instead of wasting their time in clubs and cinemas, I can assure you that within five or ten years illiteracy will disappear from the city."

We cannot too strongly commend these words of Mr. Nariman. The educated youth of Bombay has a record of valuable services in the national cause. It is now for them to realize that spreading literacy and education among their ignorant fellow-citizens is also a distinct service to the country. But it is a quiet, unassuming task and the reward, of course, lies in the service itself. Let young men—and women, too, —of Bombay do their duty.

CONGRESS TO FIGHT ILLITERACY

It has long since been felt that the local Congress committees should also take up the work of educating the people. It is gratifying to learn, therefore, from Mr. Nariman's speech that "Congressmen will immediately take up the work of educating the illiterate of the city and seriously engage themselves in the work of liquidating illiteracy in the city." The importance of this work cannot be exaggerated and the Congress can reasonably expect support and co-operation from all sections of the city in the laudable campaign of spreading education. We are confident that when the work is started the citizens, particularly the educated youth, will come forward with their services. To make the task successful what is required, even more than money and financial help, is the spirit of service and sacrifice and in that our city should not be found wanting.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

While it is essential, for the smooth progress of trade, to maintain strict accuracy and uniformity in respect of the weights and measures in use, the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, and the Rules made thereunder seem to call for several improvements, to judge from the representation made to Government on the subject by the representatives of a number of trades associations in Bombay. These representatives complain that the Rules under the Act give too wide powers to Inspectors to enter the godowns or other business premises of a merchant and to seize and detain his weights and measures, that the specific weights and measures now prescribed are extremely inconvenient for operations on a large scale, that the charges for verifying and stamping the weights and measures are too high, and that the margin of error allowed is too small. It will be well for Government to give sympathetic consideration to the practical suggestions made by the trades associations in the light of their long experience.

HELP WOMEN MINERS.

We cordially endorse the appeal issued by the Labour Sub-Committee of the All-India Women's Conference for funds for appointing a woman organiser of women's welfare in the mining areas. All things considered, the Government of India's decision to stop the employment of women underground by 1939 is a sound one and we would not approve of postponing the date to any extent. At the same time it is to be noted that on account of this decision thousands of women employed underground have already lost their jobs and many more will lose theirs in the next few years. The best way to help them is to find other work for them, preferably mining work on the surface. The Labour Sub-Committee of the Women's Conference needs funds to help the unemployed women in mining areas and we trust there will be a generous response to its appeal for funds.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Cabinet Babies

Mr. Lansbury entered an emphatic protest on behalf of the opposition, against the policy of filling the Cabinet with political infants which for the first time has been pursued by Mr. Baldwin Mr. Lansbury condemned the exclusion of Lord Sankey from the Cabinet, since room had to be formed for the son of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Even Pitt, the junior, while he was an intellectual colossus as compared to Malcolm-MacDonald had served a longer apprenticeship in Parliament than the junior MacDonald. The choice apart from being an insult to Lord Sankey, is a glaring example of political nepotism. We are not surprised that the motion of Mr. Lansbury should have been defeated as the Tories command an overwhelming majority. What pleases us, however, is that the policy evident for these appointments should have been exposed to merited censure in Parliament. —"National Call."

Spear-Points?

Sir C. P. Ramaswami may be interested to know that the people of Sardinia are not enthusiastically supporting Mussolini's campaign against Abyssinia but offering such resistance to mobilisation as they can. The truth of the matter is that neither Mussolini nor Hitler is "the spear-point of the national will." Rather are they the spear-point 'behind' it. Fear on both sides is the dominating factor and as Sir C. P. Ramaswami himself admits freedom, and not fear, is the essence of democracy.—"Pioneer."

THE WAY TO ENCOURAGE WAR

British Press Comments

—Press Headlines.

We would not go so far as that.

* * * *

The London "Times" has honoured India with a leading article. After stating that the India Bill is now in its final form, it says: "What matters most now is not the final wording but the spirit in which the constitutional scheme will be worked."

Quite, quite. India never bothered about the wording form, etc., of the Bill but about the most decisive method of dealing with it.

* * * *

We make no apology for quoting in extenso the peroration of what is a priceless thesis on goodwill.

Goodwill on all sides from the Viceroy, the Governors, Civil Servants, Princes, leaders of the great religious communities and above all from active politicians on whom immense power and responsibilities will fall, and the closest personal contact between them all, and the confidence, which is well-deserved, that Parliament toiled with sincerity for the political advance of the peoples of India—these are the conditions now required to bring the measure to practical success.

Isn't there just one more condition?

* * * *

"It is fatally easy," says the "Civil & Military Gazette," "to criticise the League and every attempt it makes to deal with awkward and dangerous international problems."

Take, for instance, the case of Italy, but we needn't. "The C. & M. G." evidently doesn't know what it means.

* * * *

Continuing, the same paper, apropos of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, seeks to defend the attitude of Great Britain "which in this particular instance has gone much further than any other nation in its pursuit of peace."

And curiously enough, she has come back at least the same much further in pursuit of—yes, peace.

* * * *

The compliments paid to the Congress in the Anglo-Indian press are always amusing.

A correspondent in the hospitable columns of one of these dailies says, "Our biggest and best organised party, one would think, hardly knows its mind."

But the gentleman evidently himself suffers from no such weakness. For he suggests that "the only antidote to the pestilent Congress activity is the preaching of loyalty, for you can combat a sentiment only by working up a counter-sentiment."

Counter-sentiment is the word. And we congratulate him on knowing his own mind.

* * * *

It is further the gentleman's "firm conviction that none of the evils attendant upon the Congress Movement can be successfully, or at any rate, radically cured unless there appears on the scene a party made up of loyalists-cum-nationalists capable of inspiring confidence....."

Now don't say the writer does not know his own mind. He does. Very well, indeed! And we again congraulate him.

We hope confidence will be sufficiently inspired in time for January 1, 1936.

* * * *

UNWORTHY OF THE "BAR"

Insinuations Against A Magistrate

—Headlines.

A teetotaller, eh?

* * * *

A Canadian lady is the first woman to be appointed a King's counsellor.

God save the King!

* * * *

The order restraining Maulana Shaukat Ali from visiting Karachi "has been extended," says a report "for an indefinite period."

But then the Maulana's personality is indefinitely extensive too.

* * * *

ALLEGED FALSE MOUSTACHE AND WHISKERS

—Calcutta paper.

We admire our confrere's alleged precaution against judicial close-shaves.

* * * *

"I think everybody ought to dress according to his financial station."

"But I do not believe in this nudist cult."

Corporation Can Challenge Mayor's Ruling

Jamnadas Mehta Right In Bringing Proposition, Says Nariman

Rules Jubilee Address Resolution In Order

Two important questions were raised in the Municipal Corporation on Monday in regard to the expenditure incurred for the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties the King and the Queen and also in regard to the Address presented to them.

The Mayor ruled the first question out of order.

The debate on the latter question which was ruled in order will be proceeded with on Thursday next.

The corporation also resolved to request the Tramways Committee to extend their lines beyond King's Circle at Matunga.

TRAMWAYS EXTENSION

Mr. B. G. Pareikar moved that the Tramways Committee be requested to negotiate through the Municipal Commissioner with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd for extension of their lines beyond King's Circle Gardens at Matunga to the vicinity of the culvert below the Harbour Branch of the G.I.P. Railway so as to serve the residence of the Police Quarters situated thereat and of other groups of buildings situated in the vicinity.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the proposition.

PLEA FOR BREATHING TIME

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the resolution and asked the House to give some breathing time to the B.E.S. and T. Co. as the new line extending the King's Circle was constructed only yesterday.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji supported the resolution and expressed his surprise at Dr. Javle's opposition. The proposed line, he said, would not even extend 200 feet, neither would it involve the Tramways Co. into huge expenditure. Even the routine of correspondence will take more than six months which was enough to give the Tramways Co. breathing time asked for by Dr. Javle.

The proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker then moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Health and the Engineering Departments to inspect the various buildings in the City in which are located the Municipal Schools with a view to ascertain whether such buildings are in a sound condition and fit to be occupied for school purposes from sanitary and health points of view and to submit detailed reports from these departments, on the subject, within three months.

Mr. Goregaoker said there were a number of school buildings which had no proper lights, no ventilation and lacked elementary sanitary conditions. There were some schools which required electric lights for five hours.

Mr. V. N. Vedak seconded the proposition.

Prof. V. G. Rao moved an amendment to delete the words "within three months" as it was not possible for the Municipal Commissioner to enquire about 400 schools premises within three months.

Dr. Rao's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

WASTAGE OF WATER.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin then moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested through the Standing Committee to report on the advisability or otherwise of metering the water supply to all dairies in Bombay and of charging them at a suitable rate accordingly. That the Municipal Commissioner be also requested to arrange for a proper watch being kept by Water Department on the consumption of water by dairies, with a view to prevent unnecessary wastage of water and also to see that supply of water drawn by dairies was taken from the metered connections and not from any other direct pipe.

Mr. Hirjibehdin said metering would prevent wastage of water and bring more revenue to the municipality.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala seconded the proposition which was carried.

TO REVIEW CIVIC FINANCES

Mr. K. T. Shah then moved:

That a Committee consisting of the undermentioned Councillors be appointed to review, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Finances of the Corporation, including the Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation as also the Debt and Capital Expenditure, with a view to improve the yield, if possible, of existing sources of revenue, to devise new sources of income that may be permissible under the Municipal Act, to effect such retrenchment in Expenditure as may contribute best to the general economy of the Municipal administration, and to consider ways and means of effecting savings in the Debt Charges, the Capital amount of the Debt outstanding, and the most economical use of the Properties and Assets of the Corporation:—

1. His Worship the Mayor.
2. Ex-Mayors or Presidents of the Corporation now Councillors in the present Corporation.
3. Chairman of the Standing Committee.
4. Past Chairman of the Standing Committee now Councillors in the present Corporation, and not included in (2) above.
5. Chairmen of other statutory Committees.
6. Chairmen of other Corporation Committees, and
(7) the following Councillors, viz., Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Mr. S. K. Patil; Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal; Mr. A. P. Sabavala; and Mr. Khushal T. Shah."

FOR RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE

Several councillors thought that the resolution was out of place since there was the Reforms and Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Corporation for the same purpose. It was therefore sent to the Reforms and Retrenchment Committee for disposal.

SILVER JUBILEE ECHO

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved:

That in order to incur any valid expenditure from the Municipal Fund under Section 63 (1) of the Municipal Act the following procedure is essential under the Act in the order in which it is laid down:—

(i) A resolution passed by the Corporation for approaching Government with a request to accord their sanction to a contribution being made towards any public ceremony or entertainment in the City. (Section 63 (1).)

(ii) Government sanction to the contribution being made. (Section 63 (1)).

(iii) The Corporation's decision subsequent to Government sanction, whether a contribution should be made or not.

(iv) In the event of the Corporation agreeing to make the contribution, the Standing Committee to be informed that on their recommendation the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a grant for the purpose. (Section 133 (1)).

(v) The recommendation of the Standing Committee indicating the source from which the expenditure is to be met.

(vi) Final sanction of the Corporation to the grant.

"2. That in view of the fact that while sanctioning the grant of Rs. 25,000 for meeting the expenditure in connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee under Corporation Resolution No. 887, dated the 28th March 1935, the aforesaid procedure, particularly that mentioned under clauses (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi), has not been followed in serial stages, now, therefore, the Corporation, with a view to regularizing the procedure, do resolve, in modification of the aforesaid Resolution, under Section 63 (1) of the Act to contribute and spend the said sum of Rs. 25,000 and on the recommendation of the Standing Committee they will be prepared to sanction the grant for the purpose

RULED OUT

Sir J. B. Boman Behram raised a point of order that the first part of the proposition was a direct challenge to the ruling of the Mayor. In pursuance of the ruling of the Mayor expenditure and liability were incurred. If one part of the proposition was out of order, the other parts of the proposition also fell through.

The Mayor upheld the objection and ruled the proposition out of order.

ADDRESS "INVALID"?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved:

That as the Address voted upon by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 887, dated the 28th March 1935, for presentation to Their Majesties on the occasion of Their Silver Jubilee, was to be presented at a place outside the City of Bombay, the Resolution sanctioning the expenditure in connection with the purchase of the Casket and the illumination of the Address required, under Section 118-A of the Municipal Act, to be supported by at least 54 Councillors, and as the aforesaid Resolution was not declared to have been supported by 54 Councillors, the Corporation declare that the same was invalid.

"GO TO HIGH COURT"

Again a point of order was raised.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker said the only body to decide the validity of the said resolution was the High Court. Mr. Jamnadas was trying to make the proposition valid through the Corporation instead of deciding the point through the High Court.

RULED IN ORDER

The Mayor agreed with Mr. Chandavarker that the ruling of the Mayor could be challenged through the High Court. The Corporation, he said, also constituted Court of Appeal to challenge the ruling of the Mayor and therefore Mr. Jamnadas was right in bringing the proposition. He ruled it in order.

At this stage further debate was adjourned till Thursday next.

NO CONTROVERSIAL POLITICS!

Empire Parliamentary Conference Show

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that the Empire Parliamentary Conference will not have any formal resolutions passed at any of its meetings. An attempt by one of the Indian delegates to have the subject of India's status in the Empire as a subject of discussion, formal or informal, was turned down.

It was pointed out that no controversial politics was within the ambit of its scope. A big programme, which includes visits to various industrial centres and naval reviews has been chalked out for the delegation. The whole programme is nothing but an endless chain of festivities, functions and receptions, with some informal conversations or after-dinner speeches thrown in.—United Press.

FOR RELIEF OF 'QUAKE SUFFERERS

Marwari Society Of Lahore Does Its Bit

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. Mulkraj Sahunja, Camp-in-charge Lahore (Pari Mahal), Centre of the Calcutta Marwari Relief Society for Quetta sufferers, has issued the following statement to the press, giving a brief account of the work done so far by the society:—

The representatives of the Marwari Relief Society have been busy serving the Quetta sufferers ever since the 8th June. They are working in co-operation with both the Government and non-official organisations.

SERVING QUETTA SUFFERERS.

They are most punctually and regularly visiting and attending the patients in the Mayo hospital and ministering to their requirements. They also help those discharged from the hospital and distribute cash and clothes, etc. The Committee appointed by the Deputy Commissioner Lahore for distributing small relief doles to the discharged patients is receiving every co-operation from the Marwari Relief Society. We have so far been able to serve about 400 sufferers including the refugees and the patients. The Society has so far spent about Rs. 2,400/ on relief work.

The society would be glad to receive applications in writing from all parts of the province duly certified by responsible agencies and we would do our humble bit to relieve their distress after proper enquiry at their own homes. —A. P.

Punjab Council Session Postponed

LAHORE, July 15.

It is announced that owing to pre-occupation of the Government with other matters it has not been possible to prepare official business programme; hence the Punjab Council will not meet at Simla on 29th July as announced.

The date of the meeting will be announced later.—A.P.

Lest You Forget

Quetta Victims Need Immediate Relief

The Central Relief Committee organized by the Congress President, has already begun the work of allotting funds to various items of relief to the survivors of Quetta earthquake disaster and Babu Rajendra Prasad has appealed to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" to help the Committee by providing funds.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

QUETTA PROBLEM IS STILL GREAT

Readers Must Give More & Promptly For Relief Of Refugees

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 15-7-35 is as follows:—

	Rs.		
Previously Acknowledged	24,877	10	0
Shrimati Kamala Keshavlal Trivedi, Kapadvunjvala?	5	0	0
Staff of Khoja Ebrahim Molledina and Sons as below	14	0	0
Mohanlal Mahimas	2	0	0
Najarali Valji	2	0	0
Kaji Ahmed	2	0	0
Abdulla Musa	2	0	0
Siddik Kasam	2	0	0
Bhaiya Latif	1	0	0
Bhaiya Abdul Vahed	1	0	0
Driver Hasan	1	0	0
Mr. Bartti	1	0	0
Total Rs.	14	0	0
Sushila S. Bhatkal	1	0	0
Vimala S. Bhatkal	1	0	0
Nalini S. Bhatkal	1	0	0
K. R. Vankaner Kt.	10	0	0
Sec. Petlad Bench and Bar Association Petlad	66	0	0
Dhulabhen Jethabhai Patel Station Master Escarpment Kenya	5	0	0
Shree Mangrol Hindu Mahajan through Seth Morarji Mulji as below	436	0	0
Danvir Seth Morarji Mulji	101	0	0
One Gentleman	100	0	0
Seth Chhotalal Premji and Co.	51	0	0
Seth Jamnadas Amarchand	25	0	0
Seth Chatrabhaj Jechand	21	0	0
Seth Bhagwandas Ganesh	21	0	0
Bai Premkor Pranjivandas Nemchand	15	0	0
Seth Vithaldas Motichand	11	0	0
Seth Liladhar Premji Lodhavla	11	0	0
Seth Nemchand Vasanji	11	0	0
Seth Chhotalal Anderji	11	0	0
Seth Madanji Kacharabhai Parekh	11	0	0
Seth Juthabhai Panachand Parekh	11	0	0
Seth Zaverchand Nanji Parekh	7	0	0
Seth Motilal Tribhowan Doshi	5	0	0
Seth Maganlal Hansraj	5	0	0
Seth Dharamshi Rugnath	5	0	0
Seth Gulalchand Jechand	4	0	0
Seth Sunderji Zaverchand Parekh	4	0	0
Seth Hirachand Sunderji Hotha	4	0	0
Seth Devchand Sobhagchand Bhansali	2	0	0
	Rs. 436	0	0
One Gentleman 2nd Time No. 2	50	0	0
K. H. Shah	2	0	0
One Hindu Gentleman	10	0	0
M. Mehta	5	0	0
Students and Staff of Sha Hirji Bhojraj and Sons Cutchhi, Visa Oswal Jain Boarding Matunga	85	0	0
Total Rs.	25,568	10	0

Rioting, Looting And Arson In Belfast

Military Called Out To Assist Police On Sunday

(Special Cable)

BELFAST July 14.

After three days rioting, looting and firing of houses and shops, the casualties to-night were officially announced to be four dead and 73 persons in hospital with minor injuries. The mob set on fire 12 houses, and wrecked 38 others in York Street.

The trouble spread to-day to Sandy Row District where a shop was burnt and two others wrecked and looted. Two companies of the Border Regiment with steel helmets and fixed bayonets have reinforced the police. The situation is tense.

The death roll is now five owing to the death of a wounded man. All is quiet early this morning.

FAMOUS COMPOSER RESIGNS

BERLIN, July 14.

On the ground of his age and the fact that his health has been severely affected, Richard Strauss has resigned the presidency of the Reich Chamber of Culture and the Chairmanship of the Corporation of German Composers.—Reuter.

12,000 PERSONS PERISH IN CHINESE FLOODS

SHANGHAI, July 14.

It is unofficially estimated that 12,000 persons have died in the Yangtsekiang floods in the Ichang district.—Reuter.

KANDAHAR VETERAN DEAD

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, July 14.

The death is announced of Major General Edward Doyley Twemlow, who participated in the Relief of Kandahar.—Reuter.

INDIA LOAN AT PREMIUM

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 15.

The India Loan opened at three-eighths to five-eighths premium, and is now quoted at par to quarter premium.

England On Road To Victory At Lords

BIG LEAD OVER SOUTH AFRICA

Visitors' Sensational Collapse In Third Test

In Third Test Match on Monday at Leeds South Africa were all out in their first innings for 171 runs.

Sensational Collapse

South Africa were quickly disposed of for an addition of only 145 runs to their overnight score. They were left forty-five runs behind England. Runs came at a steady pace upto lunch, but on resumption the visitors suffered a sensational collapse, three wickets falling in quick succession for no run at one stage.

One Bright Feature

Rowan's stand was the one bright feature. He was at the wicket for 3-1|2 hours out of 4 hours and 20 minutes that the innings lasted.

With a lead of 45 runs over the South Africans Wyatt sent Smith and Mitchell to open England's second innings. When stumps were drawn for the day England had made 177 runs for the loss of three wickets.

England	*1st Innings*	*216*
England	*2nd Innings (for 3 wkts)*	*177*
South Africa	*1st Innings*	*171*

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 15.

The sky was overcast and the wicket easy-paced when the South Africans resumed before 2,000 spectators. Batsmen were confident, but scoring was slow, 51 being scored in 80 minutes, 20 runs being made in an hour this morning. Siedle hesitated over the second run from a leg-hit and Mitchell returned accurately to the wicket-keeper who outran Siedle by yards for 33. (65|2|33). Siedle occupied the crease for 110 minutes. Rowan and Viljoen were associated and the pair was batting with 31 and 11 respectively with the total at 94 for 2.

FIGHT FOR RUNS

The attendance increased to 10,000. A keen fight for runs followed. Viljoen took 33 minutes to reach double figure which included a flukey boundary which just passed Hammond in the slips. Hundred of the innings were obtained in 155 minutes. After 20 runs Viljoen, attempting a drive off Wyatt was caught by Smith in the slip for 19. (120|3|19). Wade who was the next man in was out to a catch for which Mitchell fell full length at forward short-leg off Verity (123|4|3). Rowan was joined by Cameron. Without any further addition to the total the lunch interval was taken.

S. AFRICA'S COLLAPSE

A crowd of 15,000 saw the South Africa's collapse. After resumption, losing the remaining six wickets for 48 runs. Rowan completed his 50 in 170 minutes. Cameron was out l.b.w. to Nichols (141|5|9). Dalton followed being bowled by Bowes (149|6|4). Vincent, Rowan and Langton fell in quick succession the score remaining stationary at 150. Crisp and Bell for the tenth wicket put on 21 when Crisp was bowled by Nichols for 18.

Dalton was out to an in-swinger and Vincent was taken at short-leg while Rowan was out to a brilliant right-hand catch in the slips. Rowan's innings which lasted 3 1|2 hours included six fours. The last pair Crisp and Bell added 21 in 12 minutes before Crisp was caught in the second slip. The innings lasted 260 minutes.

ENGLAND BAT AGAIN

England opened their second innings with Smith and Mitchell and had scored 38 for no loss at tea.

Mitchell, with well-timed and well-placed strokes chiefly on the leg-side, played freely after tea. Smith played classic cricket. At the time of cabling Smith and Mitchell were batting with 29 and 48 respectively with the total at 70 for no wicket.

England lost three wickets for 148 runs.

VISITORS' GOOD FIELDING

Mitchell scored his 50 in 95 minutes and 100 of the innings were put on as in many minutes. The South Africans were not giving anything away on the field. Smith completed his individual 50 in 100 minutes. Mitchell was out in attempting a big hit off a half-volley and was caught on the edge of the boundary. In a stay of two hours Mitchell made no mistake. His runs included 8 fours coming chiefly through late cuts and strokes to leg-side.

Smith was bowled out in playing forward. He was at the wicket for 125 minutes and hit seven fours. Barber attempting to force the pace skied and gave an easy catch at cover-point. Wyatt got off the mark driving past the cover-point when he fumbled and was hit.

SOUTH AFRICA (1st Innings)

Mitchell l.b.w. b Hammond	..	8
Siedle (run out)	.....	33
Rowan c Hammond b Bowes	..	62
Viljoen c Smith b Wyatt	..	19
Wade c Mitchell b Variety	..	3
Cameron l.b.w. b Nichols	..	9
Dalton b Bowes	..	4
Vincent c Barber b Verity	..	0
Langton b Nichols	.....	0
Crisp c Hammond b Nichols	..	18
Bell (not out)	.....	3
Extras	.....	12
Total		171

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	29	5	62	2
Nichols	21	4	58	3
Hammond	12	6	13	1
Sims	9	4	20	0
Verity	12	9	5	2
Wyatt	4	3	1	1

ENGLAND (2nd Innings)

Smith b Vincent	.....	57
Mitchell c Viljoen b Vincent		72
Barber c Dalton b Vincent	..	14
Hammond (batting)	..	15
Wyatt (batting)	.....	14
Extras	.....	5
Total (for 3 wkts.)	....	177

POLITICAL REFUGEES' RIGHT OF ASYLUM

Paris Protest Against Communist Arrest In Syria

PARIS. (By Air Mail).

Several French Deputies and the French section of the League against Imperialism have protested to M. Laval, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary against the arrest of Mahmoud el Megrabi, Palestine Moslem Communist leader by Syrian authorities and handing him to the Palestine authorities

They point out the serious infringement of the right of asylum to which all political refugees are entitled which the action of the Syrian Government involves. They have also sent protests in similar language to the mandates commission of the League of Nations.—United Press.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT CUDDALORE

51 Arrested Sequel To Trouble Over Music Question

CUDDALORE, July 14.

As a sequel to Hindu-Moslem fracas which occurred at Moorabad near Cuddalore last week over the question of playing of music before Mosque, police have charge-sheeted 51 Hindus and Moslems.

All the accused were remanded.—A.P.

Gaekwad's Diamond Jubilee

PEOPLE EXPECT GENUINE REFORMS FROM MAHARAJAH

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda completed his rule of 60 years on 27th May 1935. The people of Baroda State have decided to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee and a Central Committee has been formed for the purpose, whose president is Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachariar.

It is learnt that the committee is going to start a Diamond Jubilee Rural Uplift Trust Fund and thus erect a permanent memorial befitting such an auspicious occasion. Dewan Sir Krisnamachariar is very keen on rural reconstruction, too. Mahatma Gandhi has declared a scheme for rural uplift. Indian Government have contributed a crore for rural reconstruction. Rural reconstruction has become the watchword of India's economic progress. His Highness the Gaekwar's liberal remissions of land revenue for past two years bespeak his solicitude to look to the welfare of the agriculturists who form the bulk of the population. The public of Baroda would readily respond to contribute large and munificent sums for such a good cause to immortalise their ruler.

What are Baroda's needs? It is a very important question. The people of the State are eager to take more active part in the administration of the State. Baroda is leaning towards education more and more and needs places of higher study for law, agriculture, technology, etc. It is hoped that His Highness the Maharaja will confer more rights and privileges on the subjects of the State and make the people feel that they are part and parcel of the administrative machinery of the State. The following points merit some consideration.

(1) Widening the nature and scope of the State Legislative Assembly to bring them on a line with British India—with rights to discuss Budget, to ask supplementary questions and to pass all laws. (2) More rights to local self-government institution e.g. elected President for Baroda City Municipality, etc. (3) Starting of a School of Economics to discuss current local economic problems in order to train the masses to understand the economic condition of the State, of India and of the world. (4) Promoting practicable and workable permanent schemes to promote the welfare of the Raniparaj, the Thakarda and the Wagher communities (backward communities of the State).—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

"Swadeshi Rain Coats"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to a letter of "Rubber Technologist" appeared in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", will "Rubber Technologist" reply to the following:—

Are you giving the instances of the Swadeshi rain coats manufactured out of Swadeshi materials, if any, or of those rain coats stitched out of Japanese materials by Calcutta tailors?

Is it not a fact that there are dozens of shops in Calcutta who manufacture rain coats out of Japanese materials and sell same as Swadeshi or as Bengal coat?

Is it not a fact that Japanese rain coats defy all competition on account of their cheapness and there are many petty dealers who push them as English or German with different English names, and even some European firms also do stock and sell them? I am told that some Japanese rain coats worth only about Rs. 4 are sold for Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 with some English name labels.

Will "Rubber Technologist" give the names of those firms who manufacture rubberoid rain coat materials in Calcutta and who had not have stocked or sold rain coats stitched out of foreign materials as Swadeshi?—Yours, etc.,

R. L. K.

Murzban Road,
Andheri, July 13.

Wanted A Bank At Dadar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the increasing population of Dadar and its adjoining district, a branch of one of the popular Banks in Bombay is badly required at Dadar which is a junction of the two trunk railways. A number of persons who have their accounts with the Banks in Fort would save a considerable expense, trouble and time in coming over to Fort exclusively for operating their accounts. Such a branch, if started, is also likely to be availed of by the public on a larger scale.—Yours, etc.

SOCIAL WORKER.

Motor Registration

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government preferred to show a clean pair of heels to facing the final verdict of the highest tribunal in the Presidency, by withdrawing the prosecution against Mr. Nariman for non-registering his car. What a mess they now find themselves in, and the crowning part of their helplessness is to allow Mr. Nariman's car to run on the road without registration and to ask the Legislative Council at this stage to help them out of the mire.

Here is an opportunity for His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, Lord Brabourne, now to introduce the provincial tax for all motor vehicles in this Presidency on a fair and equitable basis, acceptable to commercial vehicle owners, upcountry motorists and the Bombay motorists alike, in place of various questionable and dubious taxations and tolls. The registration charge, though most unwelcome, had all the appearance of legality and some decency until recently, when it is exposed to be resting on very uncertain grounds, but it is impossible to reconcile oneself with the barbaric method of collecting tolls every few miles on the road, through the kindly offices of employed 'Pathans.'

The Government of Sir Frederic Sykes were responsible for this outrageous treatment of the motorists in this Presidency, but the highest hopes of every individual motorists were doomed to disappointment, when the present young and sporting Governor, Lord Brabourne, perpetuated the evil in all its force and doing the least to mitigate its horrors. Let us hope, the present Governor would yet take a bold step by abolishing the tolls.—Yours, etc.

X 4600.

"Homeopathic Degrees"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"In Bengal, the mother land of Homoeopathy in India, side by side with the eminent colleges which sacrifice their all for the sake of that noble art, there are impecunious doctors who sell diplomas. Bombay uptil now was free from this flood of diplomas Homoeopathy is a most difficult medical science and requires constant study for some years with close application. It is high time that the public should realise the danger of diploma mills and make an organised effort to put a stop to this practice. Genuine practitioners in Homoeopathy, of course, need have no fear as their clinical records will be clear proofs of their efficiency. Homoeopathy to-day in India stands on the same footing on which the Ayurvedic and Unani systems stand for want of State recognition. Your correspondent the Allopathic "Doctor" need not fear the unofficial genuine Homoeopaths, if he has any stuff in him and has the staunchest belief in the science he practises as uptil now none of his caste had come out openly against the Vaids and Hakims.—Yours, etc.,

LOVER OF HOMOEOPATHY.
Bombay, July 6.

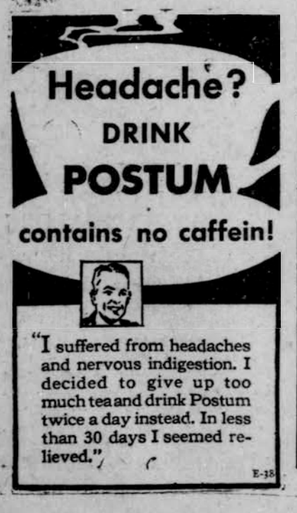
II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the letters of "A Doctor", Mr. Sabnis, "A Lawyer", and Mr. Gupta, kindly oblige me by publishing the following lines in the valuable columns of your paper.

Allow me Sir, first to finish with Mr. "A Lawyer". I might tell him that the Section 7 of the Medical Act VII of 1916 deals with the cognizance of offences. It is only the Local Government or by complaint which has been sanctioned by Local Government by a Council of Medical Registration of the Province that the Court can try.' But with all that what about the definition of "The Western Science" under the same Act, wherein Section 2 defines "Western Science" as Western methods of Allopathic medicine—Obstetrics and Surgery, but does not include the Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic, or Unani system of Medicine. The Medical Council in India can't be ignorant of the fact that Homoeopathy is equally a Western Science. Let "A Doctor" note that there are three colleges in England in Homoeopathy—London, Glasgow and Liverpool—all supported by the Government and approved and licensed by the British Medical Council in Great Britain. It is known to all that Homoeopathy is a State Science in America, since about a century. May I inform "A Doctor" that there are 1,700 Surgeons, M.D.'s and M.B.'s of Calcutta and Foreign Universities, Allopaths, only at Calcutta, who have taken to Homoeopathy, and have formulated since long a "University Institute of Homoeopaths". It is out of these Doctors who own three Institutions at Calcutta, have been formed the Board of Examiners of my Institution and Dr. Surendra Homoeopathic University" of which I am the ex-Officio Promotor. I may further assure him that almost all the members of the "Calcutta University Institute of Homoeopaths" are registered members of the Provincial Medical Union and Allopathic Medical Club of Calcutta Allopaths.—Yours, etc.,

LALL.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E-18

REMOVE ILLITERACY OF MASSES

Dr. Sumant Mehta's Exhortation To Youths

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, July 15.

Rain statistics upto Saturday show that Baroda had 13-1-2 inches, Karjan, 16-1/4 Sinor 17, Gandevi 25, Palsana 24-3/4, Kadi 7, Visnagar 6-1/2 Amreli 11-1/2, Okhamandal 11, and Beyt 4 inches.

Jagdish Mill workers' strike continues. Negotiations for settlement are progressing.

Three persons were arrested for alleged sutta gambling from Chokhandi at Bhikhumiya Kalumiya's residence. Dr. Sumant Mehta addressing a public meeting exhorted the youths to inculcate self-sacrificing spirit and to remove the dismal illiteracy of Indian masses for achieving real progress.

BOMBAY COUNCIL DEBATE

(Continued from page 1.)

City Municipalities Act section 328 (A), Sub-section 1, recommending the exemption from 'taxation of goods displayed by illumination.' The Bill went through all the three readings with an amendment from the Minister for Local Self-Government.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. Gangoli next moved his bill amending the Local Boards Act providing that no action should lie against any member, officer, servant or agent of the Board for an act done in good faith under the Act. The bill passed the three readings.

Mr. Gangoli next moved the Bill amending the Bombay Primary Education Act providing protection for local authorities from the Law Courts where the former imposed an emergency cut under the orders of the Educational Department.

Rao Bahadur Chitale and Mr. Soman opposed the first reading of the Bill while the Education Minister, Dewan Bahadur Kambli supported it.

Noes were declared to have carried the day when the House divided on the motion for the first time in the session and the motion was carried by 55 to 6 votes.

Mr. Gangoli then moved the second reading of the Bill. Rao Bahadur Chitale opposed it when the House rose for the day.

RAJEN BABU'S BENARES PROGRAMME

Will Open Bharati Bima Co. On July 23 & Start For Wardha Next Day

BENARES, July 15.

The President of the Indian National Congress, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, after finishing the short tour of Bihar which he has undertaken from the 13th July, starts for Benares on the 23rd July, where he reaches in the evening to perform the opening ceremony of a big and newly established Insurance Company, the Bharati Bima Ltd., at its Head Office in a palatial building in Bulanala, Benares. The function will take place at 6 p.m., that day.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will dine that night with Sjt. Sampurnanand who is a prominent Congress Socialist leader. Next morning he starts for Wardha to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

ALLEGED FALSE DECLARATIONS IN PASSPORT APPLICATION

I. A. Force Office Employee Arrested

A sensational arrest of a person who was alleged to have made false declaration in an application for a passport was effected by Deputy Inspector L. DeSouza on Monday afternoon.

Henry William Lewis who was an employee in the Indian Auxiliary Force's Office at Dhobi Talao had, it appears, made an application for a passport to go to England.

It is alleged that in his application the accused had made declarations about his place of birth and several other particulars which were found to be false.

In the declarations it was represented that he was a bachelor while, it is alleged he was found to be a married man with two children. He had it is further alleged, failed to disclose that he hailed from Allahabad.

The applicant did not present himself at the office to receive his passport.

The police, therefore had broadcast the news of his disappearance to all the important centres in India with a request that diligent look-out should be kept to prevent him from leaving the shores of India without a valid passport visa.

Deputy Inspector DeSouza who kept a sharp look-out was successful in tracing him in Bombay and put him under arrest on Monday.

The accused, having failed to furnish security, will be put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, (Tuesday) on a charge of having attempted to cheat the Passport Officer.

Satyagraha Threat In Shahidgunj

POLICE OFFICIAL'S TRAGIC END

Stabbed In Abdomen, Shoots Assailant, But Dies In Hospital

GUNTUR, July 15.

An attack on the life of a police officer is reported to have been made by an ex-convict at Bapatla who was subsequently shot dead by the officer himself.

It appears that Subbayya Naidu, Sub-Inspector, Bapatla, while enquiring into a theft case went to search the house of Veerasami, an alleged criminal with several previous convictions, when the latter is alleged to have stabbed the Sub-Inspector with a dagger in the abdomen disabling him. The latter thereupon shot dead his assailant with a revolver in self-defence.

The Sub-Inspector was removed to hospital where he died last night.—A.P.

"SUGAR INDUSTRY ANNUAL" FOR 1935

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In his "Sugar Industry Annual for 1935" Mr. M. P. Gandhi Secretary of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, outlines the possibility of exports of sugar from India to the United Kingdom where it is possible for Indian sugar to get a preferential rate of duty due to Imperial Preference Scheme.

The book deals exhaustively with the various problems now engaging the attention of the industry, to wit, improvement in the quality of the cane, reduction of cost of production of cane, Engineering of export molasses, etc. Ealance Sheets of 23 Sugar Companies are given and a complete list of sugar mills is also appended.—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Advisory Board Sanctions Grants To Calcutta And Bangalore Institutes

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 15

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research assembled to-day and considered a lengthy agenda.

The Board sanctioned the annual recurring grant of Rs. 1000 for five years to the National institute of Sciences at Calcutta and the Indian Academy of Sciences at Bangalore and adjourned till Thursday.

Meanwhile several sub-committees have been appointed to consider various proposals and report to the Board.

NEW TURN IN MOSQUE DISPUTE

Hartal Follows Arrest & Internment Of Leaders

LAHORE, July 15.

As a protest against the arrest of the Muslim leaders, hartal is being observed by Muslims in Moti Bazar, Naulakh Bazar, Mochi Gate, Lal Bazar and other Moslem quarters and Muslims have closed their shops. Apprehending any trouble the Hindus also have closed their shops in those areas. The Muslims may bring out a procession.

The armed police and the military are patrolling the city. Police pickets have been posted at strategic points.

The police and military cordon near the Shahidganj Gurdwara continues.—United Press.

Interned In Their Districts

LAHORE, July 15.

Mr. Zafarali Khan is being sent to his native village in Wazirabad district while the latter to Montgomery district.—United Press.

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA

LAHORE, July 15.

The Council of Action will decide by this afternoon its next dictator. They propose to offer Satyagraha by sending blue shirt volunteers in batches.—United Press.

Govt. Communique On Lahore Situation

GUJRANWALA, July 15.

Malik Lakhan one of the four Shahidganj leaders on whom a notice under the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been served was taken to Virkhan and his movements restricted to the area of the jurisdiction of the Nowshera Police Station.

Government has issued a communique explaining that the four persons have been externed as they were trying to create mischief.—A. P.

ANOTHER LEADER ARRESTED

Censorship Over Press Extended For Week

LAHORE, July 15.

In addition to three externments in connection with Shahidganj mosque agitation mentioned earlier one other Muslim Leader of Gujranwala has been served with similar notice, interning him within Gujranwala.

All notices have been passed under Section 3 Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act and will remain in force until further orders. Internees will be free in their respective towns, but shall not direct or assist anti-Government propaganda or partake in meetings.

Censorship over local press has been extended until 22nd July.

Muslim business localities are observing partial hartal.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR ANNOUNCING HARTAL

LAHORE July 15.

Four Ahrar workers have been arrested while announcing hartal in Anarkali, Lahore.—United Press.

19 ARRESTED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, July 15.

About 19 arrests were made last night for the violation of the curfew order.—United Press.

PERFECT PEACE IN PINDI

LAHORE, July 15.

The rumour of a communal clash in Rawalpindi is entirely baseless. Perfect peace prevails there. The authorities have taken all steps to maintain peace.—United Press.

SURPRISE FOR 'COUNCIL OF ACTION'

LAHORE, July 15.

Three prominent leaders of the Shahidgunj mosque agitation namely Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, proprietor of the 'Zemindar,' Syed Habib Shah proprietor of the 'Siyasat,' and Mian Ferozuddin Ahmed, a Municipal Commissioner of Lahore, were arrested early this morning under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, was the first 'dictator' of the recently formed 'Shahidgunj Council of Action' and was the principal speaker at the flag-hoisting ceremony at Mochi Gate. He was arrested at his house at three o'clock this morning and taken to his village at Karamabad where he is likely to be detained for the present.

Syed Habib Shah, who presided over yesterday's meeting was similarly arrested and taken to Montgomery.

Mian Firozuddin Ahmed was arrested a couple of hours later.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

NATHIAGALI, July 12.

The Government of the North-West Frontier Province have been perturbed by the tone in which the controversy between Hanafis and Ahmadis (two Muslim sects) has recently been conducted in this Province.

In the course of a communication, addressed to all Deputy Commissioners in the Province, the Government have defined their policy in case the controversy takes a dangerous turn.

The communication states that the Government have no desire to interfere in purely religious matters and have no intention of departing from the established principle of toleration for all religions. Nor is it easy for Government, when feelings are aroused by religious controversy to define the narrow line which separates fair theological argument from provocative insult to a religion.

FEAR BREACH OF PEACE.

They are, moreover, deeply conscious of the depth of genuine feeling which actuates individuals and communities on such occasions. Statements and allegations, however, have recently been made in public by both parties to this controversy which appear to the Local Government not unlikely to lead to a breach of the peace and to open conflict. They wish to leave both parties in no doubts as to that, if such danger appears likely to result, they will have no hesitation in taking such action as they think necessary for carrying out their primary responsibility for the maintenance of Law and Order.

They feel that it is in the power of responsible persons among both the Hanafis and Ahmadis to exercise their personal influence with effect, and they call upon the leaders and elders of both parties to bring their full influence to bear in every way possible in the direction of steadiness and restraint.—A. P.

Pensioned Excise Officers As Liquor Dealers

INTERESTING INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, July 15.

Interpellations were led to-day by Mr. Bakhale who asked questions about keeping certain vacancies in the Government Central Press, Bombay, permanent and the qualifications of the Labour representative (nominated) on the Karachi Municipality.

Answering Rao Bahadur Bole's question, the Education Minister stated that Government did not intend to restore the cut in scholarships awarded to the School and College students.

Mr. Gangoli asked about the Hon. Magistrates at Andheri from whom arrears of taxes were due and before whom proceedings in connection with the recovery of arreas of the taxes take place.

Government answered, they were not aware that any Magistrate was involved heavily in debts.

Rao Bahadur Kale raised the question of the Satara Dist. Local Board having superseded the claims of many primary teachers for promotions.

Answering a question of Mr. Karbhari, the Excise Minister, Kambli admitted that three pensioned Excise Officers were taking toddy and liquor licenses and doing the business.

IDOL IN POLICE CUSTODY

Rao Saheb Kulkarni asked about the Hindu Idol near Khopoli in the Kolaba District being in police custody since 18th December, 1933, and inquired how long it would be thus kept.

The Home Member Mr. Turner answered that the Idol is kept at the police station as unclaimed property.

To another question in the same connection the Home Member admitted that 15 or 16 Mahomedans visited the disputed spot on the last Ramzan day to offer prayers and that the police did not prevent them from doing so.

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Deterrent Penalty For Repeated Offence

Bill Before Bombay Council For Checking Adulteration Of Food-stuffs

The Bombay Government "Gazette" dated July 13, publishes the following statement of Objects and Reasons of the proposed Bill for the Amendment of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925:

A conference was convened in January 1934 by Government to discuss the general question of prevention of the adulteration of food, with particular reference to the amendment of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, and to the determination of standards of purity for ghee and butter. The conference was attended by representatives of the Chemical Analyser's Department, the Public Health Department, the Haffkine Institute, the Bombay Legislative Council, the Bombay Municipal Health Department, the Chambers of Commerce and the trade generally. The recommendations of the conference have been carefully examined by Government and such of them as have been accepted are given effect to in this Bill. The following notes on clauses explain the important changes made in the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—This clause gives power to Government to bring the Act into operation in any area irrespective of the fact whether the local authority concerned had made a request in that behalf.

Clause 3.—Sub-Clause 1 (v) includes a village panchayat in the definition of a local authority. It is also provided that in the case of the City of Karachi, the Chief Officer shall be the local authority.

Clause 4.—The punishment of imprisonment is added for subsequent offences to make it more deterrent.

The exemption granted under the proviso to section 3 on production of proof of absence of knowledge of adulteration is limited to articles of food secured from places in which the Act is in operation in respect of such articles of food.

Clause 5.—Provision is made in section 4 of the original Act prohibiting the sale or manufacture of any article of food in contravention of any rules made under the Act. It is also provided that no evidence of warranty shall be admissible as a defence on behalf of any seller unless the seller supplies the complainant with a copy of the warranty together with the name and address of the person who gave the warranty and intimated to him the fact and can produce before the court the person who gave the warranty, except in a case where the court is otherwise satisfied of the genuineness of the warranty.

Clause 6.—The punishment of imprisonment is added to section 5 to make the penalty more deterrent for he offence of giving a false warranty.

Clause 7.—The amendments of section 9 provide that an Inspector may obtain articles or samples of food, manufactured, offered or exposed for sale and may send it for analysis not only when he suspects that it was sold contrary to the provisions of the Act, but also when such article was so intended to be sold.

Clause 8.—An enhanced penalty is provided for the second and subsequent offences of refusing to sell food to an Inspector.

Clause 9.—This gives power to the court to require the accused to deposit the expenses of the attendance of the analyst before the court. This is intended to avoid unnecessary harassment of the public analyst, such as that which occurred in a recent case, where the public analyst was cross-examined for three days on trivial and irrelevant matters.

Clause 10.—It has been found that adulteration is often carried on on a large scale at night. Section 17 is, therefore, amended to make it clear that an Inspector may enter any premises at any time when business of manufacture or sale is being carried on or at any other reasonable time.

Clause 11.—New provisions are adopted from the English Act the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 (18 and 19 Geo. 5, c. 31), sections 8, 9 and 10—

(1) to enable "local authorities" to exercise efficient control over places used for the manufacture or wholesale sale of margarine and any other fatty or oily substance or for the manufacture of butter or ghee by requiring them to have licences.

(2) to keep a statement of consignment of such articles sent out from such place, so that consignments of adulterated articles could be traced to their destinations and the local authorities of such places warned beforehand,

(3) to prohibit the keeping of adulterants such as substances not exclusively derived from milk in places used for the manufacture of ghee or butter, and the fat of any animal of fish in any place used for the manufacture of vanaspati: so as to remove facilities for aduleration in such places.

Clause 12. This clause makes the necessary amendments in section 19—the rule-making section, authorising Government to make rules for matters which are to be prescribed under the Act.

Clause 13.—This enables Government to prescribe a penalty for the breach of any rule made under section 19.

Three Bombay Parsi youths intend flying to South Africa from Karachi by August 1 in a Puss Moth plane presented by the Prince of Limbdi. They were given a farewell entertainment at the Roxy on Sunday morning, when Sir H. P. Mody presided. Group photo taken on the occasion with the two flyers Messrs. Pochkhanawalla and Dalal (2nd and 3rd from left), Lady Mody, H. H. of Limbdi, Sir H. P. Mody and the Prince of Limbdi

Illustrated India

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MONSOON STRONG IN GUJARAT

Rainfall Will Increase In North Deccan

POONA, July 15.

Monsoon has been fairly strong in west United Provinces, Gujarat south Deccan and Malabar and active in Lower Burma. Conditions remain unsettled in the Bay of Bengal and off the Ganjam coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west United Provinces, Konkan, south Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Orissa, Bihar, east Central India, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, Sind, east Rajputana and south-east Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Amherst and Diamond Islands three inches each, Mergui two, Victoria Point, Tavoy and Akyab one and half inches each, Darbhanga two, Dehra Dun and Pachmarhi two each, Mussooree one and-a-half, Meerut, Amraoti and Lucknow one each, Deesa and Mount Abu two each, Bhavnagar one, Mangalore and Calicut three each, Mercara two, Khandala one and-a-half, Gulbarga, Mahableshwar, Cuddapah and Bellary one each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in west United Provinces and extend and increase round the head of the Bay of Bengal, west Central Provinces, north Deccan and Mysore. Monsoon will be active on the west coast of the peninsula and in south Deccan and Lower Burma.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

BOMBAY, Monday

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June 1 to date	Total during same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.21	41.18	34.62
St. George's Hospital ..	0.70	0.58	45.82
J. J. Hospital	1.08	50.25	40.24
Matunga ..	1.18	48.84	39.68

Departure from Normal +8.82 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees. 0.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.21 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.49 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.20 inches.

Weather Remarks Thunder and Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-7-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

under the superficial ashes of technical fights and legal quibbles, lie the embers of a great, impending social change. The public conscience in the States has apparently realised that the Capitalist-cum-Individualist muddle cannot be suffered to continue much further; and a change is, therefore, inevitable. Only when it will come, and in what shape, remains to be seen.

European Tangle

The European tangle continues to be as complicated as ever. Italy is on the War path; and the League of Nations seems to have seen its best days,— if ever there really were best days. Will Italy continue in the League, if that body decides against its chauvinism in Abyssinia? The latest cables suggest as if she is assured of sufficient support for her point of view not to be personally responsible for killing the crippled. If France backs her view,—and the Soviet remains unconcerned or neutral,—Italy need not abandon the League,—which would be proved once again to be powerless to avert a war when a major member desires it. On that basis, there seems to be little chance of avoiding at least a colonial war,—though Italy's preparations seem to be too grandiose to be confined exclusively or used entirely for such a seemingly unimportant affair. But perhaps Italy remembers the lesson of the British in the struggle with the Boers, or the still more recent moral of the French in war with the Riffs, and does not mean to take any risks which could be possibly prevented. If she really desires a place in the African sun she must naturally permit no accident which would mar her prestige in the council of nations

Accident To Austrian Chancellor

The serious accident to the Austrian Chancellor in the weekend may have no immediate reaction, as the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Cabinet are of a homogeneous composition, and may be trusted to carry on the same policy, with no less vigour than formerly. The chances of a full Hapsburg restoration would, likewise, be in no way impaired; as seems also to be the case with the Greek Restoration. The Plebiscite is only a suitable window-dressing in Greece; while the permission to live in Austria and the return of their possessions to the Hapsburgs are only a preliminary to the eventual triumph of reaction. Europe is decidedly providing a new text for writers of the Decline of the West.

ARRESTS FOLLOW RAID AT KHANDERRAO WADI

BOMBAY, Monday.

Following a police raid under a gambling warrant on Saturday night, seven persons were arrested in a room on the ground floor of Laibawa Building, Khanderrao Wadi.

Cards and money amounting to Rs. 68-2-9 were seized during the raid.

Dahya Rawaji and six others were released on bail till 22nd at the Esplanade Court to-day.

MODERNITY AMIDST MONUMENTS & RUINS

(Continued from page 4).

interest shown in slides threw light on the religion of the people who seemed to be Shiva worshippers. The picture of Shiva as 'Bhuthanath' and 'Pasupathi' with wild animals was eloquent of their wonderful achievements.

SKILL IN EMBROIDERY.

The sculptural remains of the dancing girl, and the multitudinous male and female figures show a finish which was unrivalled. They were expert cotton-growers and the garments with which the Gods were clothed showed first rate embroidery.

Their toyland contained toys of good finish of animals like dogs, rhinoceros, elephants and bulls. Though the rhinoceros had gone out of existence in Sind, it seemed to have thrived well in ancient times.

In the matter of implements and tools, they were well-versed in the use of metals and stones, and stone implements were found side by side with those of copper.

They were fond of jewellery and the necklace recovered from the ruins showed that they were profusely using gold, ivory, red, and blue precious stones.

INTERNATIONAL CONTACT?

Abundant proofs were forthcoming that the Indus civilisation had larger ramifications.

The stones used in the necklace must have come from Burma. Moreover, the scripts used in sculpture bear a close resemblance to the one used in the sculptural remains of Peru at that time. That they were flourishing merchants was proved by remains, by graded scale of weights, and the balance made of copper, discovered among the remains.

The geographical limits of the Indus civilisation still remained to be explored. And the examples of similarity in script, and the use of precious stones probably imported from Burma speak of contacts with distant.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Ghurye of the Bombay University had made some excavations, which proved the expansion of the Indus civilisation in Central India. He had found some visible signs of this civilisation in Gujrat and Kathiawar and proposes to carry on extensive experiments. The lecturer concluded with a fervent appeal to the Bombay University and the Bombay public to help the cause of culture by encouraging scholars like Dr. Ghurye whose labours would ultimately clear up many of the mysteries of the ancient Indus civilisation.

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FRENCH INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 15

The French Independence Day was celebrated at Calcutta and Chandernagore yesterday. Almost the entire French Colony of Calcutta assembled at the Consulate at Stephen House, when M. Monseur Dubois, Consul-General for France, addressed the gathering on the significance of the Independence Day.—United Press.

Dhariwal Mills

Representatives of the Dhariwal mills are now touring India with the new and extensive range of 1935 manufactures including woollen and worsted, woven and knitted fabrics. The Dhariwal woollen mills in the Punjab are the largest woollen mills in the East.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 4 POINTS

Cross Rates Quiet With Small Changes

GOLD AND SILVER A SHADE EASIER

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Metals Firm

BOMBAY, July 15

On Monday, cross rates ruled quiet with small changes.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY ACTIVE

New York cotton was fairly active on moderate trade support. Operators were not disposed to enter the market aggressively.

BULLION A SHADE EASIER

London gold and silver were a shade easier.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled steady. Jute and rubber were quiet. Metals were firm.

GILTEDGEDS NEGLECTED

The London Stock Exchange was quiet due to the lack of support. Giltedged securities were neglected as a result of better demand for New Indian Loan.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 15

Previous closing	11.65
To-day's opening	11.68
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	11.69
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, July 15

Previous closing	6.24
To-day's opening	6.20
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	6.22
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 224-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 15

Cotton market was fairly active on moderate trade support but the demand was slow in the absence of fresh stimulating news with operators not disposed to enter the market aggressively pending developments in connection with the new crop loan. Meanwhile, the continuance of favourable weather prospects checks speculative enquiry with prices moving in a narrow margin.

Business in October was done at 11.68 i.e .3 points higher than previous closing. Trade was fairly active buyer and with some local support the price gradually rose to 11.72 but at this level some commission house liquidated appeared and October fell to 11.66 however later the price again steadied on renewed support to 11.69.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.69 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 15

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.74/11.74) 11.69/11.68
December (11.73/11.73) 11.67/11.66
January (—) 11.65/11.68

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 15

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.57) 6.54
American October (6.24) 6.21
Egyptian July (7.76) 7.73
Egyptian October (7.71) 7.67

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 15

Broach New A.-M. moved between Rs. 223-8 and Rs. 225-0 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 224-12 with New York futures about 7 points up.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Mantua, Captain J. M. Legg, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Kobe via Colombo.

S. S. City of Canterbury, Captain H. Percival, Agent Killick Nixon and Co., arrived from Liverpool via Port Said.

S. S. Hadidtis, Captain E. G. Manidies, Agent Scindia Steam N. Co. Ltd., arrived from Rangoon via Colombo.

S. S. Dalgoma, Captain P. H. Buching, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., arrived from Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S. S. Kidto, Captain H. B. Proven, Agent James Finlay and Co., arrived from Hull via Port Said.

S. S. Clan Ronald, Captain H. Evans, Agent James Finlay and Co., arrived from Liverpool via Port Said.

S. S. Fusijama, Captain G. Mirconi, Agent Lloyd Triestino, arrived from Java via Colombo and Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Silton Hall, Captain R. G. Harris, Agent Madhavlal and Co., sailed for Aden.

S. S. Goldenfels, Captain J. Grahl, Agent Lionel Edward Ltd., sailed for Aden.

LOADING.

S. S. Jalaveera for Rangoon, Tuticorin and Colombo.

S. S. Akabahra, for American ports via Colombo.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 15

Previous closing	4.96
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.96 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 15

Previous closing	4.95 9/16
To-day's opening	4.95 7/8
To-day's closing	4.96 3/16
Difference	+.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, July 15

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.91
To-day's closing	74.87
Difference	—.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 15

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95-7/8 and then fell to 4.95-11/16 subsequently the rate improved to 4.96-3/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 3/16

Franc opened at 74.91 and then eased to 74.85 with very slight movements thereafter.

Sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.87.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 15

The market was quietly steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	30 5/16d.	30 3/16d.
Spot	30 1/2d.	30 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 15

Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 15

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 15
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8)	1 6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8)	5.65 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.45)	37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4)	0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/8)	1-6 13/16
London on Milan (60.25)	60.28
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 15

Silver opened steady at Rs. 71/10, 71/11 and 72/1. The market was quiet in the absence of any foreign news to stimulate activity while later on prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by somewhat easier London cables However subsequently the market rallied on some speculative buying on better London cables and closed steady at Rs. 71/11, 71/13 and 72/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/9, 34/12/3 and 34/13/6. The market showed some slight activity on steadier foreign exchanges but in the absence of support prices showed very little change however on late support the market rallied and closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/6 and 34/13/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 15

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 57-1/8 and December 57-1/4. There was not much activity due to the absence of speculative interest but the undertone continued fairly steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 15

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.81-1/4. The market was somewhat more active to-day on commission house buying and covering influenced by bullish foreign reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 15

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£231 1/4 buyers £231 3/4 sellers Quiet) £232 buyers £232 1/4 sellers. Steady

Linseed (£14 1/16 buyers £14 1/8 sellers. Steady) £14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Very steady

Electrolytic Copper (£34 to £35) £35 1/2 to £36

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

July August New Crop (£19 1/8 value) £19 sellers
Dunlop August (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8) 5 15/16 paid and buyer
Forward (6 1/16) 6 1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 nominal
Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/8 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, July 15

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 10 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 10 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 11 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 11 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 11 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 12 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 15

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 4 3
Linseed September	6 11 3

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Fair Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, July 15

Jutes were unchanged and business on a limited scale was reported. Cotts were steady and moderate business was put through. In teas the business was fair at steady prices In miscellaneous sugars and electricals met a fair demand, while others remained unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/4; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/12 small lot; 3 per cent New Loan 1941 101/7; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 107/7 small lots; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 118/1; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40 108/6; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 100/10 small lots.

Banks: Allahabad pref 137; Reserve Bank 129/8.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Lt 50 small lots; Howrah Amta Lt 106 cum div; Shahdara (Delhi) Shaharinpur Lt 131 cum div.

Cottons: Kesoram pref 118; New Victoria ordy 1/6

Coals: Amalgamated 23/12 small lots; Bengal Nagpur ordy 45/4; Pench Valley 36/12.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 17/12; Agarpara 27; Agarpara pref 137/8; Auckland 235/8 small lots; Clive 29/6; Clive 6 per cent pref 123; Clive 7 per cent pref 132; Fort William 327 small lots; Gourepore 698/8 small lots; Gourepore pref 127 odd lot; Howrah 55/12; Kamarhatty 577 small lots; Kanknarrah 503 small lots; Lansdowne 163 small lot; Nuddea 59/8; Presidency 5/3.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone pref 14/14; Jubbulpore Elec 12/4; Shahjahanpur Elec 6/8; Up Elec 16/8; B I Corpn ordy 3/8; B I Corpn pref 142/8; Indian Wood Products 19; Bengal Paper ordy 24/12 small odd lots.

Teas: Borpukhuri 7/4; Nagaisuree ordy 1075 ct.—A. P.

Calcutta, July 15.—The Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed a letter to the India and Bengal Governments urging the imperative necessity of placing the order for construction of the new Howrah bridge with Indian Companies alone.—United Press.

Giltedgeds Unsettled And Irregular

NEW 32 MILLION £ DEBENTURE STOCK AT 97

Subscriptions Invited By Bank Of England

WHEAT AND COPPER FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 15

The Stock Exchange very quiet and apart from a few instances interest was almost completely lacking. Giltedged securities were unsettled and rather irregular owing to the announcement that the Bank of England was inviting subscriptions for 32 million sterling for London Electric Transport Finance Corporation 2 1/2 per cent guaranteed debenture stock at 97 redeemable in 1950/55.

In commodities wheat was firm in sympathy with Chicago and reports of droughts in Argentine Copper advanced owing to further speculative interest due to the expectation of the successful outcome of the present London Conference.

Wall Street opened steady but was later subjected to profit taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, July 4, £98 3/4
Friday, July 5, £98 1/2
Monday, July 8, £98 1/4
Tuesday, July 9, £98 1/2
Wednesday, July 10, £98 7/8
Thursday, July 11, £98 3/4
Friday, July 12, £98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 15
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were inactive. The general tone was rather undecided. Giltedgeds were dull on competition of new large capital issue. Industrials in general were quietly steady. New Indian Loan was a quarter premium after being half premium.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 15

The following cable was received from London:

"America bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market quiet and steady."

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/4) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/4) £118 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/8) £117 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-6) 29-6

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2

Musical Industries (24-4 1/2) 25-0

Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 41-9

Imperial Chemical (35-3) 35-3

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (111-7 1/2) 111-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£79 1/2) £80

Dunlop Rubber (41-9) 41-9

University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6

Cable Wires (£8 7/8) £8 3/8

British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0

Camera A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-9) 140-0

P and O S N Company Defd (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2

Distillers (93-3) 93-3

Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0

British Celanese (15-3) 15-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (60-3) 61-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (55-4 1/2) 55-4 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3

Westerns Limited Ordinary (13-7 1/2) 14-3

Inter Nickels (£27 7/8) £28 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 15

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 36 1/2) dol 36 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16) dol 15 3/4

U S Steel Common (dol 36 7/8) dol 36 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 93) dol 92 1/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 15

	cwts.
Wheat	11,849
Linseed	587
Gingellyseed	150
Groundnuts	2,489
Castorseed	515
Rice	35,852
Myrabollams	39
Mowraseed	10
Gram	532
Joowar	246
Barley	56
Bajree	235
	tons.
Coal	1,534

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 15
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87)
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/8) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 45-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 33-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Guia Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16 3/8) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietory (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (269-3) 269-6
Goddar New (208-9) 208 9
Moddar New (75-0) 75-0
Sub Nigel (258-6) 258-6
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (170-0) 170-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (45-1 1/2) 42-6
Anglo Dutch (59-4 1/2) 60-0
Burma Oil (78-9) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport 70-7 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (25) 25

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51) £51
L M Ford (£21 3/8) £21 3/8
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£98 3/4) £98 3/4

(Continued from Column 7)

tion, not to abuse and degrade it as the plaything of inaccessibly doped inhibitions of morbid, sickly, elegant and effeminate individuals who paint "delicate" water colours from the romantic past for the delicate few who can afford to day-dream in the present. Nor is art the profitable luxury of the antiquarians, art dealers, "collectors," of segregated scholars, curators or professors. Art is the dynamic instrument of social and national reconstruction. It must be visualised and employed as such. Art seeks not only justification but ensures vitality and significance in the social urge, impulses and aspirations of the times. Art cannot be independent of life of the people, their environments and needs. Art must reach and elevate them.

Sjt. Munshi requested Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art to say a few words on the subject discussed that evening. Mr. Solomon felt that the great need in India was to organise public opinion on art and to recognise the claims of the living artists, claims that were often apt to be forgotten.

Syt. Munshi thanking the speaker and the Director of the School of Art, narrated his personal experience of the manner in which art was neglected as a rule by the intellectuals. He hoped, however, that public institutions like the Y. M. H. A. would increase the opportunities to educate public attention to art,

Art In The Modern World

Must Be Social In Outlook

At a meeting of the Y.M.H.A. held on Saturday Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil discussed "Art in the Modern World." Syt. K. M. Munshi presided. In the course of his speech the lecturer observed:—

The fatal tendency has been to separate art from its soil, intellectual, social economic, political. Art is not inorganic. It is not a bottled specimen. Art acts and reacts to the intellectual social, economic and political conditions and aspirations of its age. The more or less objective investigation of the ancient heritage yielded place to defensive interpretation of scholarly material scattered in archaeological discoveries, deciphering of ancient manuscripts and inscriptions. This impulse synchronised with the newly awakened national consciousness. The educated, as a class, began to take interest in scholarship that had till then remained unnoticed by them. The natural weakness of non-Indian scholars who had previously attempted to measure art achievements of India by Greek conceptions and standards of achievement which they then considered to be nearly absolute provoked the obvious reactionary pretext. India's past was to be justified by its own standards. If it was Indian it was beyond criticism. All scholarly efforts were thus directed to demonstrate that it was distinctly Indian and "unique." Interest in Indian art became doctrinaire, dogmatic and exclusive. The impulse of social reform of the previous period received a similar set-back. And even literature began to formulate a philosophy of past sanctity. Archaeological interest began to be organised and scholarship undertook to cater professionally to the popular demand. It undertook to work out political reform and even industrial advancement with analogies from the glorious sanctity of the past. Indian art was thus directly influenced by the general intellectual attitude of reaction to the past. The past was not merely an escape from the present. It was in many cases a positive rejection of the present. The industrial monopoly of British manufacture had during the period ensured the conditions where British intellectuals could without great risk indulge in the individual, decadent and often unsocial slogan of "art for art's sake." The decadent individualism, the segregation of art from life and the immutable sanctity assigned to art traditions and technique from the past marked the pre-war era. Since the war Europe and America are revising their attitude towards art. But in India the pre-war mental attitude still remains almost supreme.

MENTAL PERVERSIONS

One still sees the influence of Oscar Wilde, Yeats, Rupert Brooke and Huxley or the Sitwells, Francis Thompson Joseph Conrad, G. Gising, Hardy and Dostovesky—in brief of brooding morbidites who feel "extremely intrigued by their own minutest inner experiences"—more dominant than the influence of social thinkers like Ruskin, William Morris or A. E. (W. Russel). This "value of the individual above the objective task of Society" this "subjectivism of autonomous value in the sphere of ethics and aesthetics" assumed naturally, more obviously, if not always crudely, accentuated anaemic manifestations in India. Romantic antiquarians combined with poets to give the intellectuals a perverted sentimental twist which is manifest not only in "arty" affairs but in historic estimates fondly accepted as sober interpretations of the nation's cultural heritage. Poetic plays—where there was more poetry perhaps than play—became the intellectual fashion. Painters, if they could cultivate poetic mannerisms ceased to worry about painting. Exponents of art, minor poetic carricatures, who undertook to introduce modern Indian artists to the world forgot to mention their art or its merit but wrote elaborate biographies and genealogical disquisitions around the artist. The living artist was thus considered to be a charming carricature of the poet. He was guided by individual moods and whims which were of course his "inspiration." He was to be untouched by the ordinary mundane, motley crowd. He was to remain in his "ivory tower." It was disgraceful, of course to ask him, the super human creature, to earn, like all human beings, his living to be subject like all human beings, to informed judgment, to achieve anything socially purposive. This cult of anaemic, morbid romanticism—a feeble imitation of the South Kesington or rather of the Bloomsbury snobdom—found its outlet in "delicate" obviously "poetic water-colours," not in the classic mural paintings. The South Kesington romanticists, the pontiffs of Indian Art, have not yet grasped the distinction.

AESTHETIC NARCISM

The ancient monuments and the achievements of the artists in the past, are also entrapped in the fond grip of the incorrigible poet-cum-philosophic romancer who side-tracks with perfect naivete and uniformity almost every problem of art. This phenomenon of art in India is aptly described as an "Havellism" which is the sequence of "Hellenism" which preceded it. It can be seen in volumes after volumes in Indian sponsored mostly by British and occasionally by American intellectuals who have no first hand experience of art in India. I do not think only of those who like Eric Gill strangers to India introduce the "Hindu View of Art" and maintain it by the force of their dislike of British conditions in art. But I refer specifically to writers like Stella Kramrisch, and many minor Havellites like her who, despite their acquaintance with India, in their clever hunt for elaborate philosophic and "subjective" subtleties of Indian art wipe out all traces of art and substitute a language of rationalisation of romantic niceties which foist on Art in India a wordy burden that has crushed effectively not only all understanding of its past but its vitality and significant in the present as well. Her book on "Indian Sculpture" published recently is an outstanding example.

It obstructs the understanding of sculpture with its wordy monotony and offers no guidance to the creative artist of the present day. Havellism reaches here its bathos. Stella Kramrisch, like all ardent Havellites, cannot escape the "be-feudling" of all artistic values by philosophic jargon. As Havell who professed to write on Indian art free from the "clues" to be "found in Indian literature" dropped the healthy attitude on the second page of his "Ideals of Indian Art" and continued piling literary clues and far-fetched subtleties in subsequent elaborations of Indian Art. Stella Kramrisch who professes to accept form as "the guide and quality the sole criterion" smashes it immediately in such amazing stock jargon as "in-look," "innervation" and "inner-dimension."

LITERARY VALUES

The romantic touch-me-not, morbid individualism, of the artist who claims his throne in the ivory tower, the technical virtuosities the glorified abstractions at all costs of the past, the supremacy of form over content, of words over language, of authority over reason, which marks out Havellism in art could be seen in other fields—intellectual, social and even economic and political—of national life. We have no longer the militant social reformers, the champions of foreign travel, the critics of religion, the pioneers of economic and political thought which marked the close of the last century. We have instead the morbid, devitalised, romantic intellectuals incapable of the synthetic vision, the power of co-ordination which can cultivate and establish a social, collective and constructive out-look—the outlook of the creative artist, statesman, social and economic pioneer.

DYNAMIC VISION

Post-war Europe and America have, by heroic self-discipline endeavoured to escape the anti-social outlook. Then events and affairs are measured in collective terms not as isolated or individual phenomenon. They begin to realise that art can be vital and enduring only if it is more than individual in outlook and more than technical in expression. The radio and the talking film, the camera and the new processes of printing and photogravure are to enable the people employed to visualise their social responsibilities.

The time has arrived for India to atune itself to the international tempo of constructive pioneering, to employ art as the indispensable means for social vision and uplifting aspiration and reconstruc-

(Continued in Col. 5).

Liquidation In Cotton On Forecast Of Fair Weather

Pool Manipulations Sustain Prices

Sentiment Bearish On Theory Of Autumn Dip

FEAR OF NEW CROP LOAN BELOW MARKET PRICE

BOMBAY, July 15.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on favourable Western belt forecast and Southern selling. There was no disposition to extend commitments pending the final Senate note on the A.A.A. amendments.

The official forecast of weather for the present week was fairly favourable all over the Cotton belt during the early part of the week with probable showers in some sections during the last of the week. This forecast influenced general long liquidation. The sentiment is moderately bearish on the theory of Autumnal dip in prices with the movement of the crop and it is feared that the Government might fix loans for the new crop below market prices.

Manipulations of the Cotton Pool are sustaining prices and scarcity of offerings is often found. However the South is inclined to hedge a portion of the expected crop which is doing very well under favourable weather.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with October 11.74. There was scattered buying which resulted in a rise of 2 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.76 which was the highest level for the day. At the rise there was increased selling pressure and prices declined 14 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.35 C. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices closes 15 points lower at 12-20 C. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point on Saturday with October 6.25. There was local liquidation on more favourable weather. The market was dull and hedge-selling was absorbed by trade. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined one point at 6.93 d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was irregular and closed unchanged to a decline of 10 points. At the close July was quoted 6.02, October 5.88 and January 5.65.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in Egyptian market. Sakels futures declined 4 points with Spot Cotton one point lower at 7.98 d. Uppers futures closed 6 to 4 points lower and Spot Cotton prices advanced one point at 7.46 d. per lb. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

POOL MANIPULATIONS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—Following favourable weather, easiness in wheat, silver and Wall St. prices relapsed on Southern selling. It is said that the final voting in the Senate on A.A.A. is still pending. Reports from Egypt state serious insect damage and a report from the Government as to the extent of such damage is shortly expected to be issued. Notwithstanding fundamentals of the market being bearish, Pool manipulations hold up prices.

CURTAILMENT IN U. S. A.

A Liverpool firm writes:—According to Garside the world's consumption of American Cotton up to the end of May was 9,631,000 bales, which would indicate a season's total of about 11,600,000 bales but it is now reported that the 25 per cent restriction of spindle activity in the U. S. A. will be extended beyond this month, and some of the mills are increasing the restriction to 50 per cent. In spite of this the Secretary of Agriculture talks of reducing the world Carryover at the end of next season to 7½ million bales, against a probable figure this July of at least 8½ million.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

With the Government acreage figures as expected, the market has been fairly steady with the scarcity of contracts a sustaining factor. Trade price-fixing has been reported for near months with scattering demand for later deliveries attributed partly to replacing of small sales of pool cotton. Some selling was encouraged by reports of favourable weather in the South and prospects of continued curtailment of production in domestic mills with offerings increasing above 11.75 for October.

Beneficial showers in the Eastern belt with dry hot conditions in the Southwest aroused talk of improving crop prospects in the past 3 weeks.

It is reported that the pool holds 15,000 bales of July futures which, it is understood, if not tendered by July 25th, will be liquidated at a difference between July and October which is approximately 33 points.

Meanwhile more optimistic views of general business prospects coupled with the feeling that the most disturbing features of legislative uncertainties will probably be recognised are steadying influences.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, July 15.

N. Y. October highest 11.76 plus .01 (10-9 a.m.); Lowest 11.62—13 (11-42 a.m.).

Liverpool October highest 6.26 (10-1 a.m.); Lowest 6.24—.02 (10-50 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Weather continues favourable but contracts scarce. Advise buying March and May in Liverpool against sales corresponding months in New York at around present differences.

New York.—Liquidation caused by forecast of fair weather all over the belt early next week and probable showers in some sections last half. Spinners doing rather poor business but trade prospects improving. Prefer buying on declines only.

New York.—Scattered liquidation absorbed by trade. Demand checked by favourable weather. Do not think market will change much either way for the near future. Prefer selling if market advances.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Sentiment bearish on theory possible autumn dip in price should present crop prospects be maintained also fear Washington may fix basis new crop loan below market price.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—Domestic consumption U S A mills 888,000 bales for the month of June 1935.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 12.

Our Sugar Market ruled easier during the week under review with very narrow fluctuations of about half an anna per cwt. both in Spot as well as Forward prices. There was fairly good turnover amongst dealers and outsiders and some important sales were made by dealers mostly for afloat steamers. Java Market was reported quiet with 'Nivas' limit unchanged at F. 4. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13-11-9; June Rs. 4-0-3; July-Sept. Rs. 4; Octo-Dec. Rs. 4; Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 4-0-3.

and

Java/Ready Rs. 13-11-3; June Rs. 3-15-9; July-Sept. Rs. 3-15-6; Octo-Dec. Rs. 3-15-6; Jan-Feb.-March Rs. 3-15-9.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR IN BRITISH INDIA.

Imports of Sugar in British India during January to May 1935 estimated at about 69,000 tons (56,000 Java and 13,000 others) as against 71,000 tons during the same period of the last year.

ARRIVALS.

There was no arrival during the week S.S. Fusijama and S.S. Gogra are expected to arrive on about the 15th and 16th inst. with about 10,000 and 12,000 bags of Java sugar respectively. S.S. Bahadur also sailed on the 9th inst. for West coast ports.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 10,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-11-6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4-5 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Gogra Rs. 4-0-9 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Fusijama Rs. 4-0-9 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Bahadur Rs. 4-0-3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 4-0-3 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-15-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 3-15-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 3-15-9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 15.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 223/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 222/12 but at the decline shorts were inclined to cover their sales and prices rallied to Rs. 223/4. Business was restricted with a holiday feeling.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but opened easy at a loss of 4 points. The local market was quiet and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 238/12
Broach A/M. Rs. 223/4
Oomra July Rs. 217
Oomra D/J Rs. 199/12
Bengal July Rs. 146/8
Bengal D/J Rs. 141/4

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 15

	To-day	Total.
Broach	250	600
Oomra	650	2300
Bengal	100	1200

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P ...	158	153	149	146
Punjab ...	158	153	149	146
Rajputana ...	160	155	151	148
Oomra No. 3	227	224	220	216 ...
C P No. 1	243	240	236	232 ...
C P No. 2	234	231	227	223 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	250	247	243	238
Punjab-Ame ...	275	272	268	263
Surat ...	320	317	313	308
Rajpipla ...	320	317	313	308
Navsari ...	325	322	318	313

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 15.

Bengal Superfine	166
Bengal Fine	158
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	158
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt	235/237
Nagpur Savner	237/239
Pundhurna	224/225
Yeotmal	224/225
Arvi	222/223
Ellichpur	222/223
Berar	218/219
Khamgaon	220/221
Muskapur	214/215
Khandesh	212/213
Jalna/Sailu	212/213
Burwah Sanavad	212/213
Broach Fine	244/246
Punjab/American	268/273
Punjab/American mix	253/258
Cambodia	313/318
Compta Good	268/273
Kampala	364
Busoga	361
Jinja	353

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 15.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	13-7-35	This year.
Khandesh ...		253,078
Central India ...		108,391
Barsi and Nagar ...		107,857
Hyderabad-Gaorani	29	46,546
Berar ...		401,522
Central Provinces	90	95,315
Total Oomras	119	1,012,709
Dholera	1,216	192,516
N.-W. Provinces ...		33,996
Rajputana	281	48,105
Sind-Punjab	27	319,762
Broach ...		131,442
Coompta and Dharwar	1,184	88,115
Westerns-Northerns	552	69,208
Cocoanada ...		327
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	179	75,924
Persian ...		2,644
American ...		71,270
Egyptian and African	46	339,769
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		711
Total	3,604	2,386,318

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 11th July.
In full-pressed Bales.

	13-7-35	This year.
Europe	2,453	374,622
Japan and China	146	1,105,628
Coast Ports ...		28,731
Up-country by Rail ...		228,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan ...		5,146
Total	2,599	1,742,446

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 13-7-35	4372000	7628000
Receipts yesterday 13-7-35	3000	7000
Exports to date 13-7-35	4876000	7497000
Stock at Ports 12-7-35	1161000	2500000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-7-35	1161000	1190000
Stock at Liverpool 12-7-35	635000	956000
Visible Supply 12-7-35	3418000	5561000
Quantity in sight 12-7-35	8019000	12036000
Quantity out of sight 12-7-35	9919000	13026000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 15.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Jan.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 144 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96 13th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/3 1/4 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 7/8 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 15th inst.
Java/London 7.22 15th inst.
London/Paris 74.91 13th inst.
London/Belgium 29.29 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.13 1/2 13th inst.
London/Italy 60.25 13th inst.
London/Berlin 12.28 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 13th inst.
London/New York 4.95 9/16 13th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.26 3/4 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 12th inst. £7-0-11 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 31 1/8 12th inst. 30 5/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 31 5/16 12th inst. 30 1/2 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 69 12th inst. 67 3/4 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 12th inst. 5/8 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 12th inst. 13/16 per cent 13th inst.

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Probably thundershowers.
CENTRAL:—Thundershowers.
WEST:—Fair and hot.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 121 December 103 January 103 March 99 May 90 at Cross Rate 4.96

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 238/12—Liverpool July 6.55 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 223/12—Liverpool May 1936 6.09 Rs. 41 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1935 223/12—New York May 11.69 Rs. 38 at Cross Rate 4.96.

RUBBER & SILVER TO IMPROVE

Wheat And Sugar Weak

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head office:—

Cotton:—"Opinion unchanged."

Rubber:—"Still look for higher prices long run."

Wheat:—"No reason to expect advancing prices. Weather continues favourable."

Silver:—"Technical position much improved American Government large buyers this week. Would buy on declines for moderate profit."

Copper:—"Undertone improved. Prefer buy on weak days."

Sugar:—"Outlook discouraging but consider little risk in buying distants present level."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 12.

	Season to-date.	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1933-34	Week 1934	
Total in Sight, (excluding Linters	8,019	26	12036	58	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,799	51	5538	51	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,875	41	7491	59	"
Of which to Japan	1,547	9	1817	9	"
Of which to China	112	...	348	2	"
Of which to Great Britain	767	1	1270	10	"
Of which to Germany	432	8	1402	16	"
Stock at New York	...	7	...	59	"
Stock at U.S. Ports	...	1181	...	2500	"
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	...	1161	...	1190	"
World's Visible Supply	...	5064	...	7816	"
Of which American Cotton	...	3418	...	5561	"
Forwarded to Word's Mills, (excluding linters)	9,919	188	13028	161	"
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,382	15	7521	35	"

No.B.—All figures are in thousands.

WALL STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the N. Y. Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer Power and Lt. Pfd. dol 6	23
Amer Power and Lt. 5 p.c. P.A.	21
Amer Forn Power Common	4
Amer Forn Power 7 p.c. P	27
Electric Bond Common	3 1/4
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	56
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	61
Columbia Gas	7 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	73
United Corporation	3 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	128
Western Union Tel.	40
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	17 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	11
Erie R. R.	8 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	24
Union Pacific R R	106
Great North Pfd.	22
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	31
American Tobacco B	95
Canadian Pacific	10
Amer. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	70
Du Pont de Nemours	106
Emmies	6
N. Y. New Haven and Hartford	7
Radio Pref. B.	57
Bendix Aviation	16
Sperry Corporation	10
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	16
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	24
American Locomotive Coy	15
Continental Oil Coy	21
Amer. Cyanamid B.	22
Mission Corporation	12
Montogomery Ward and Co. Inc.	29
United Light and Power Co. 'A'	1
Remington Rand	9
Amer. Pow and Lt. 5 p.c. Pfd.	21
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	36 1/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	37
Int. Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	56
Int. Harvester	47
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	27
General Motor	37
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	27
St. Oil of N. J.	48
Mid. Con. Petroleum	22
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	13
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	15
Eaton Mfg	23
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	25 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corpn. of Amer.	26
General Foods	37
National Dairy	17
Imperial Jap Gov. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	98
Imperial Jap Gov. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	88
Kingdom of Denmark 6 p.c. 1942	103
Tokyo Elec. Ltd. 6 p.c. 1953	82
Commonwealth of Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	97
Canadian Natl. Rly 5 p.c. 1969	115
Canadian Natl. Rly 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	112
Kingdom of Norway 6 p.c. 1944	106
Edward G Budd Mfg. Co.	4
Curtis Wright Corporation	2
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber	19
Int. Tel. and Tel. Corporation	10
St. Regis. Paper Company	2
United States Rubber Coy	12
Mid Continental Oil	11

Total business 3/6 million.
Market Steady and quiet.
Motor accessories look promising.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 12th July	4,884
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,382,774
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,307,658
Increase	75,056

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 13.

Broach J/A. Op. 239 1/2; Highest 240; Lowest 239; Closing 239 3/4.

Broach A/M 1936 Op. 224 1/4; Highest 225; Lowest 224; Closing 224 3/4

Oomra July Op. 218; Highest 218 1/2; Lowest 218; Closing 218 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 200 1/4; Highest 201; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 201.

Bengal July Op. 148; Highest 148; Lowest 147 1/4; Closing 147 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 142 1/4; Highest 142 1/4; Lowest 142; Closing 142.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 30 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 4 1/4.

Absence Of Support In Shares

Tired Liquidation In Bombay Dyeings

NARROW TRADING MARKET

BOMBAY, July 15.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only on account of Jain Holiday. The market was narrow with a limited business. During the early part there was scattered covering by jobbers but the rise there was some liquidation.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares fluctuated within a range of 10 points and closed unchanged. Ordinary shares moved within a limit of Rs. 2|- and closed around Rs. 145|8.

There was some tired long liquidation in Bombay Dyeing shares but business being restricted there was scarcity of buyers. Hydro Electric shares also fluctuated within a narrow range. Cement shares were quiet.

The market is well liquidated and in the absence of outsiders, prices are moving within narrow limits. Most of the trading is among jobbers and quick turns are being taken.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, July 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	195 15
500 Bom Cotton	40 0
250 Bom. Dyeing	805 0
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	261 4
100 Central India	292 8
100 Colaba	136 4
100 Coorla	87 8
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	365 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	108 12
100 Gokak	196 4
1000 Hindustan	1635 0
100 Indore	63 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	72 8
100 Kohinoor	196 4
250 Laxmi	660 0
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 15.

Century 262 263 262 261/4
Bom. Dyeing 810 813 811 812 807 805
Kohinoor 198 196
Central India 295 291 292/8
New Great 137
Simplex 76 75 74/6
Swadeshi 167 165
Bundi 38/2 37/14 37/10 37/12
I. Cement 422 421 420
Punjab 27/12 27/10 27/6
Shahabad 482 480
Andhra 1730 1743 1736/4
Tata Hydro 179/11 179/6
Tata Power 1615 1612 1621 1615
Tram, Ord. 151/4
T. Steel Dfd. 607 603 608 613 611 605 607/8
T. Steel Ord. 145/12 145/8 146/12 146/8 145/4 145/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 151/8 150/8
Bellapur 336 340 341 338 339 338/12
B. Steam 306 305
B. Burma 352 353 351 352 350 351/4

1000 Morarji	800 0
250 Model	52 8
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	137 8
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	317 8
25 Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000 Sholapur	2.300 0
50 Simplex	74 6
100 Swadeshi	165 0
100 Swan	85 0
25 Tata	9 0
500 Vishnu	1350 0
1000 Western	850 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	102 8
25-50 Central	39 2
500 Imperial	1562 8
125-500 Im. Con.	395 0
50-100 India	123 8
5 Union	5 7
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 12
70 Gwalior	128 12
160 Indian	420 0
40 Katni Def.	1660 0
100 Katni Ord.	421 4
75 Okha	261 4
10 Punjab	27 6
100 Shahabad	480 0
70 United	108 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	12 8
15-75 New India	45 6
200 Oriental	4450 0
10-100 Vlucan	8 6
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	158 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1736 4
10 Ajmer	10 12
50 Bombay Tram	151 4
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 4
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	179 6
1000 Tata Power	1615 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100 Amr. Patty	122 0
100 C. Province	87 4
100 Dhond Baramati	94 0
100 Gujarat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	92 0
500 Tapty Valley	760 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	29 0
30 Tata Steal Def.	607 8
75 Tata Steel Ord	145 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	161 4
50 Belapur Sugar	338 12
250 Bombay Steam	305 0
125 Bombay Burma	351 4
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	110 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 3 6
50 Bombay Telephone	110 0
100 Indian Bleaching	119 6
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	512 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	600 0
15 Scindia	13 6
30 Premier Construction	82 0
25 Tata Oil	17 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Valley	1355 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	502 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	143 12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	142 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1415 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	171 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd X.D	150 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

Bombay, July 15.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 95/6/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/7/0
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/13/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/14

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/9
4 per cent 1943 106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/5
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/5 and advanced to Rs. 95/8 when realising depressed prices to Rs. 95/6/6.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 15.

The local silver market was fairly steady on buying by Ahmedabad operators. The market opened at Rs. 71/12 and declined to Rs. 71/9 on scattered selling. At this level there was active buying by professional operators which advanced prices to Rs. 72/6. At this level there was some realising which checked the rise. The gold market was quiet with increased selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	72 0 0
Ashad delivery	72 2 0
Shravan delivery	72 8 0
Ready gold	13 11 6
Ashad delivery	34 12 6
Shravan delivery	34 13 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, July 13.

July	68.25—1.00
September	68.85—0.95
December	69.00—1.85

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 13.

Spot silver prices were fixed one cent down at 67 3/4 cents.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL
Bombay, July 15

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 36
Yellow Metal Asho Rs. 31 (nominal)
Tone: Firm.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1935

Democrats' Move To Merge In Congress

Big Issues Before Working Committee

Can Congressmen Accept Office Under New Constitution?

(FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Great importance is being attached to the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee which is meeting at Wardha in the last week of this month.

The controversy that started between the Socialists and some of the members of the Congress Parliamentary Board at the Jubbulpore meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, regarding the question of acceptance of office in the event of Congress capturing the legislatures, is expected to be taken official note of by the Working Committee.

First Item On Agenda

It will be recalled that Congress leaders like Mr. Satyamurthi and Dr. Rajan did not let go a single opportunity to carry on propaganda in favour of acceptance of office, while the Congress Socialists were equally emphatic in denouncing the idea.

The warning given by the Congress President, put a stop to propaganda from both sides. Much has been said both from the platform and in the Press on the question. I reliably understand that at the Wardha meeting almost the first item that will be taken up for consideration will be this question of acceptance of office by Congressmen.

Final Decision By Congress

It appears that the resolution that will be passed by the Working Committee will be more or less a recommendatory one and the final decision on the question can be taken by a Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress.

Congress And States

The next important item that may come up for discussion before the Committee, will relate to the State Subjects and the Congress Working Committee is expected to reiterate the 1928 Calcutta Congress Resolution on this subject.

Irrespective of the question of acceptance of office or not by Congressmen, the Working Committee, I understand, will adopt a motion directing all the Provincial Congress Committees and other Subordinate Organisations to see that every individual, man or woman—qualified to vote under the new regulations, gets his or her name registered in the electoral Roll, being prepared by Government.

Democratic Swarajists

Last but not the least, the question of welcoming the Democratic Swarajists into the Congress fold may come up for discussion at the instance of Mr. M. S. Aney, who has been specially deputed by the Responsivists to meet the Congress Working Committee and bring about a union between the two wings of the Congress.

In this connection, it will be recalled that attempts were made by a few freinds to revive the old Responsivist party. The Democratic Swarajists, mostly seceders from the Old Responsivist Party, recently took a referendum and over ninety per cent of the Party felt that there was no need to revive the Responsivist Party, for the simple reason that the reasons that led to the start of the Party in 1926 no longer existed. A New Constitution is about to be introduced and there was a definite swing in the Congress in favour of acceptance of office.

The Cawnpore Congress did not agree to the then right wingers' opinion of accepting offices under the present constitution. Since the whole aspect of the question has entirely changed and the largest political organisation might decide in favour of acceptance of office, the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party felt that there was no need for a separate Party at present and they could usefully unite with the Congress Party to promote the best interests of the country.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE COMPROMISE

POONA, July 15.

Opposition to the move for a compromise with the Democratic Swarajists was voiced by a prominent group of Socialists at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, last night, during the discussion of a resolution which stated that Congress should secure co-operation for the purpose of rejection of the constitution of those persons who believed in such a move and in direct action and the leadership and discipline of the Congress Parliamentary Board. The discussion was, however, adjourned. The subject was not included in the agenda.—A. P.

SCOUTS HELP IN DISPOSAL OF QUETTA DEAD

With the permission of the authorities in Quetta the batch of Rover Scouts who went to the 'quake-stricken area to join in the relief work did yeoman's services in disposing of the dead. Photo at the left shows the corpses of a Hindu woman and her daughter being placed by these Scouts on the pyre for cremation. Photo at the right shows them burying about half a dozen dead bodies in a grave dug by them.

A cow which was dug out alive from the debris.

Scouts give their last salute to the burning bodies.

NAGPUR TRAGEDY

Rohila Evades Firing But Is Captured After Others Are Killed

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, July 12.

Two persons were shot dead at Karanja, in Berar when a Sub-Inspector of Police in an attempt to bring a Rohila to the Police Station, fired in self-defence, when the latter attempted to stab the Police officer with a knife.

It is stated that while Mr. Deshpande, Police Sub-Inspector, wanted to bring the Rohila to the Police Station, the latter resisted and attempted to stab the Sub-Inspector. One of the police constables who came to the rescue of the Inspector was stabbed. Eventually the Sub-Inspector fired five rounds, but unfortunately missed the Rohila and killed a Muslim boy and a Bairagi. With the help of another Sub-Inspector the Rohila was secured.

FACTION FIGHT IN SHEIKHUPURA

SHEIKHUPURA, July 14.

One man was killed and two were seriously injured in a riot that broke out between two factions in village Jhamke six miles from here.

A long standing fued between peasants on one side and sweepers on the other culminated in a mass fighting in which various arms were used.

A Sub-Inspector with a contingent of police rushed to the spot and controlled what threatened to develop in a serious situation but not before he had fired thrice at the combatants in order to disperse them.

Fifteen arrests have so far been made.—A. P.

MOTHER & SISTER SEE JAWAHARLAL

Kamala Nehru Informed Of Pandit's Health

ALMORA, July, 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal's mother and Mrs. Vijoylakhsmi Pandit saw Pandit Jawaharlal at the jail gate.

They then sent a cable to Mrs. Kamala Nehru in Europe about the health of Pandit Jawaharlal.—United Press.

100 HUTS FOR DESTITUTES

Karachi Corporation To Give Land Near Chanesar

KARACHI, July 15.

The Standing Committee of the Karachi Municipal Corporation has decided to recommend the allotment of a site near Chanesar village for the erection of 100 huts to accommodate permanently about one hundred families rendered destitute by the recent earthquake at Quetta.

It is understood that the construction charges will be borne by the Memon Relief Society. They have set apart Rs. 3,000 for the purpose.

The work of erecting the huts will be taken up very soon.—United Press.

JAPANESE FLIER FORCED TO LAND

RANGOON, July 15.

The Japanese flier, Katsutaro Ano, who after repairing his plane resumed his flight for Tokio yesterday morning, was forced to land at Moulmein owing to bad weather.

According to latest information he intends to take off to-day provided weather conditions are good.

He previously damaged his plane while landing at Tavoy owing to bad weather, and had to return to Rangoon for repairs.—A. P.

Lewis Gun Tank of Quetta Tank Corps which gave a lot of help to the Scouts in bringing down the cracked houses where dead bodies were found.

SIKAR TRAGEDY ACCUSED ON TRIAL

Refuse Legal Aid Unless Recommended By Jat Mahasabha

(From Our Correcpondent)

AJMER, July 12.

Information has been received from Sikar that no adequate arrangements have yet been made to give legal facilities to the accused in the Kudan case.

Mr Bhagchand Soni had gone to Sikar to appear for the accused but the latter do not repose any confidence in any Vakil unless he is recommended by the Office-bearers of the Jat Maha Sabha. It is understood that the Jat Maha Sabha people have recommended Mr. Soni and it is hoped that he would be able to give legal assistance to the accused.

The prosecution evidence has been closed and the statements of the accused are now being recorded. The charges are expected to be framed shortly.

AERONAUTICAL TRAINING CENTRE

250 Applications Received For 75 Vacancies

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 15.

Applications to join the Indian Aeronautical Training Centre, which is to be opened in New Delhi next October, are pouring in. Over 250 applications have already been received while for the first term there will be only 75 vacancies.

Among the applicants are well qualified persons with good degrees in science and engineering as well as members of flying clubs with already considerable experience in aeronautics.

A selection board will shortly be appointed to deal with applications.

KOLHAPUR BAN ON MEETINGS DEPLORED

M.P.C.C. Shelves Question Of New Constitution

POONA, July 15.

The Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met last evening for over seven hours and considered 13 resolutions, 12 whereof were passed, one being postponed for further consideration till the general meeting of the Body. The said resolution, which recommended the wreckage of the impending constitution was under fire at the meeting for over three years.

Another resolution made an emphatic protest against the Government ban on the entry of the Congress leaders into Quetta.

A committee was appointed to investigate into the economic conditions of farmers. Another resolution protested against the Kolahpur Durbar's recent orders bunning the political meetings in that State.—United Press.

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research met this morning at Simla under the chairmanship of Sir T. Vijavaraghavachariya. The meeting will continue till the week-end.

QUETTA FEELS FRESH SHOCK

Severe Tremor On Sunday Talk Of Refugee Camp

(From Our Correspondent.)

QUETTA, July 15.

An earthquake shock which occurred here at 11 a.m. yesterday was the talk of the refugee camp. A gurgling sound preceding it startled everyone and many persons, leaving their tents, rushed into open and some of them looked towards the Chiltan Pahar where a cloud of dust was distinctly noticeable

Some refugees, while comparing notes, likened the heave of the earthquake shock to the worst one experienced lately.

Issuing of free railway passes to refugees leaving Quetta has been discontinued from to-day. Quite a large number of them have left Quetta for up country. Only persons who have no home or employment are staying, remaining as special cases. They will however be evacuated by the relief committee.

ESSEX REGIMENT SETS THE EXAMPLE

Participates In Football Match For 'Quake Relief

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMER, July 13.

The Essex Regiment displayed a very noble gesture yesterday evening by taking part in a football match, and staging a concert, all in aid of the Quetta Relief Fund.

The weather last evening was very inclement, but the presence of the Essex Regiment team, the I.F.A. Shield champions of 1932, brought a throng of spectators to the pavilion.

The Concert, which was given before a packed house, was a grand success and one little Miss Elliot, aged eight, was awarded a prize by Mr. Cotesworth, Loco Superintendent, for good acting.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

A Motor Ambulance has been purchased by the Indian Red Cross Society, Ajmer District Branch for the use of the Ajmer public. It will be sent to any body in need of it on application personally or by letter or by phone. To meet the running cost of the ambulance, a charge of Rs. 2 per trip not lasting more than an hour will be levied, with an additional rupee for every extra half hour for which the car is detained by the patient.

REFUGEES WANT TO RETURN HOME

KARACHI, July 15.

It is learnt that about 200 refugees have applied for permits to leave for their native places in Baluchistan.

There are about 1,200 refugees at present in Karachi. Homes for 500 are being built. The relief societies are busy exploring means to provide the remaining with some sort of shelter.—United Press.

BAGDIGI COLLIERY DISASTER INQUIRY

RANCHI, July 15.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have appointed a tribunal under Section 21 of the Mines Act composed of Dr. D. Penman, Chief Inspector of Mines as Chairman, Rai Bahadur Shyam Narain Singh, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad and Mr. Wardlaw, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the Pagdigi, Dhanbad, colliery disaster.

The tribunal has already begun work and it is expected to conclude its labour within a week's time.

FLYING CLUB PILOT STILL IN HOSPITAL

Mr. Richi Goes To Poona To Inspect Place Of Accident

POONA, July 15.

Mr. M. R. Richi, Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club, came to Poona yesterday to inspect the place of the accident in which Mr. Kharadi died and Mr. Assu Virjee, the pilot, lies injured in the hospital.—United Press.

The Meerut District Congress Committee at a meeting held recently, after fixe hours' discussion, decided to contest the forthcoming local bodies elections.

CUTTING DOWN JAIL EXPENSES

Prisoners Released Before Expiry Of Sentences

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

Over 100 prisoners who, in the ordinary course, would be released within the next six months, are being gradually set free in order to cut down the expenditure of Prison Department.—United Press.

Mr. P. B. Gole, Akola, has invited an all-Parties Conference at Akola on 21st July, 1935 to safeguard the hitherto neglected interests of Berar under the coming Constitution.

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